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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....MAY 30, 1895.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The Senate at Lansing, Mich., by a vote of 18 to 12, passed the bill to restore capital punishment in certain cases in Michigan.

According to Dr. Kukula there are 119 universities in the world with 157,519 students. Berlin with 7,771 students is the largest and Urbino with 74 the smallest.

The Wilmington Star says that Joe Caldwell, of the Charlotte Observer, is now whistling "Wait 'til the clouds [with silver lining] roll by." Meantime, he discusses editorially "Watered Milk and Typhoid Fever," "Women and Work," and "Sich like."

The Washington Post quotes a prominent New York lawyer as saying that Mr. Choate got a retainer of $100,000 to argue the income tax, with an understanding that he was to get another $100,000 if he succeeded in having the law declared unconstitutional.

There will be a movement for a big lawn party here, says the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger, for the purpose of raising funds for the Vance statue. The first money for the Soldiers' Home and also for the Confederate monument was raised in this way. In one case $900 and in the other $800 was raised.

Chicago's park system comprises six parks, connected by 39½ miles of boulevards with a total park acreage of nearly 2,000 acres, distributed as follows: Garfield Park, 185 acres; Jackson Park, 593 acres; Washington Park, 371 acres; Douglas Park, 180 acres; Humboldt Park, 202 acres, and Lincoln Park, 250 acres.

Total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st, 1894: Galveston 1,647,450; New Orleans 2,540,588; Mobile 248,016 Savannah 924,984; Charleston 425,532; Wilmington 234,238; Norfolk 459,988; Baltimore 116,353; New York 186,935; Boston 319,244, Newport News 33,402; Philadelphia 113,734; West Point 285,083; Brunswick 103,344; Velasco 592; Port Royal 149,066 bales. Total 7,794,485 bales.

The overthrow of the income tax, says the N. Y. World, is the triumph of selfishness over patriotism. It is another victory of greed over need. Great and rich corporations, by hiring the ablest lawyers in the land and fighting against a petty tax upon superfluity as other men have fought for their liberties and their lives have secured the exemption of wealth from paying its just share towards the support of the Government that protects it.

A Nebraska court has affirmed the inalienable right, says the Wilmington Star, of a free born American citizen to peep through the crack of a fence and take in a baseball game if he does not feel like shelling out his lucre at the gate for the privilege of walking in and beholding the cranks perform. It reversed the finding of a police court which fined a man for peeping. The court held that while the parties having control of the enclosure might own the fence they had no fee simple title to the cracks, which were common property, and that there was no law to prevent a person from looking through them provided he did not go through himself.

The Confederate Veterans held their annual convention in Houston, Texas, last week. It was a tremendous gathering of delegates from all over the South. Great enthusiasm was displayed, and much good work done. Nearly $10,000 was subscribed for a monument to Jefferson Davis at Richmond. The number of delegates were as follows: Louisiana, 1.6; Tennessee, 89; Florida, 36; Alabama, 191; Mississippi, 122; Texas, 654; South Carolina, 86; Indian Territory, 16; Missouri, 67; Kentucky, 67; Arkansas, 77; Washington, D C., 11; Evansville, Ind., 2; Virginia, 64; North Carolina, 21; Georgia, 76; Maryland, 2; Oklahoma, 2; West Virginia, 2; New York, 1. With some subsequent names the number of voting delegates was 1,602. The report was adopted. The selection of the place of the next reunion was the final business of the convention. When the vote was taken the result was as follows. Richmond, 780; Charleston, 444; Atlanta, 208; Kansas City, 40.

Bradstreet's of last week says: The moderate reaction in the stock market last week, caused primarily by repeated frosts and reports of severe damage to cereal crops and other farm products, was followed only in part by a corresponding check to the movement in general trade. No one of the larger grain States confirms the reports of severe damage to wheat and corn with which the exchanges have abounded, and there is less reason to believe in the extent of it as currently reported. The most bullish feature of the wheat situation lies in the announced restriction of Argentine and Russian exports, reduced export of nearly all leading producers, and shorter supplies of importing countries. Few believe wheat has touched its highest point on this cold wave, although 25c per bushel above the lowest since the panic. Woolen manufacturers are working on old orders and some refuse to stock up with raw material, as prices at the interior are above a parity with those at the seaboard.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Presbyterian Southern General Assembly in session at Dallas, Texas, reported the following nominations of delegates to the Pan-Presbyterian council at Glasgow, Scotland, in June, 1896, and the nominations were accepted by the Assembly: Chairman Hemphill, Rev. J. W. Potts, D. D., Rev. J. W. Roebero, D. D., James P. Caffin, W. W. Dodge, D. D., Eugene Daniels, D. D., C. B. Strickler, D. D., L.L. D. James McNeill; M. D., J. T. Plunkett, D. D., J. H. Thornwell, D. D., Rev. Sam Young, John S. Watkins, D. D., J. S. McElroy, D. D., J. E. Boggs, Hon. Malcolm Yeaman, S. A. King, D. D., J. P. Hobson, Capt. J. C. McCoy, J. W. Bachman, D. D., Rev. Thorn R. Rice, Jr., I. B. Stratton, D. D., James R. Graham, D. D., Robert Sweed, D. P. Fleming, D. D., A. S. Moffett, Prof. W. W. Moore, D. D., Walter Williams, Gov. J. Hoge Tyler, Jos. R. Wilson, D. D., L.L. D., Moses D. Hoge, D. D., J. B. O'Bryan. These delegates will go at their own expense.

The report of the Committee on Young People's Societies was received and docketed. It proposes the name of Westminster League and insists on the control of pastor and session.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

At Portsmouth, Va., Mr. Bebbell Hamilton, celebrated his 85th birthday Thursday and after receiving many congratulations, died sudenly of apoplexy. ——It is believed that Russia will not consent to Japan's military occupation of Corea, and that she will soon request Japan to recall her garrisons in that country. ——A dispatch from Shanghai says it is rumored that China will repudiate her obligations to pay additional indemnity to Japan in consideration of the latter's abandonment of the Liao Tung Peninsula. ——Irish potatoes were selling for $7 a barrel in New York last week. ——The Mexican National Congress has passed a bill authorizing officers to put to death without trial persons caught in the act of robbing a train. ——Nebraska farmers burned brush heaps to keep the frosts from killing their crops, and in Illinois corn and potatoes are recovering from the effects of the recent cold wave. ——The London Star publishes a report that a Spanish steamer has been wrecked off the Philippine Islands and 168 persons drowned. Inquiry in regard to the report proves that it refers to the Spanish steamer Gravana, reported on May 20th as having been wrecked. The Gravana foundered in a cyclone west of the island of Luzon. Among the drowned were four military officers and two Dominican friars. Only three persons on board the vessel were saved. —— A statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington shows that during April, 1895, there was an increase of $1,800.000 in exports of domestic merchandise, as compared with April, 1894. ——A committee of the Grocers and Importers' Exchange of Philadelphia, which was appointed to inquire into the cause of the falling prices "and it possible to point out remedies to stop it," has submitted its report. The report, which is long, concludes: "We recommend that silver be added to its companion, gold, as money of final redemption, and your committee believes that the chief cause of the disorganized condition of trade and consequently falling prices will be removed." ——The Southport Leader says: "On account of irregularities in office, postmaster W. R. Ferguson has been suspended, and his bondholders have temporarily filled the office by appointing Miss Florence Price to act as postmaster for Southport. Ferguson is said to be over $500 short in his accounts. ——At Rock Port, Texas, a wind and rain storm Thursday morning blew down the St. Mary Hotel and the Catholic church, and unroofed and partially damaged forty other houses. Rev. Mr. Scarborough, of the Methodist church was seriously injured. The loss is $100,000. ——Messrs. Hackburn & Willett, made the largest shipment of cabbages last week, ever sent from this State from a single farm. There were one thousand and twenty eight crates of cabbages alone. Over two hundred more crates were cut, but were not moved. ——A dispatch from Yokohama to the London Globe says: Diplomatic relations between Japan and China have been resumed. Mr. Hayask, vice secretary of foreign affairs, has been appointed minister to Peking. Bokuyeko has been appointed acting premier of Corea. ——Under a Treasury Department order no vessel is allowed to enter Mississippi ports from ports infected with yellow fever without a pratique from the marine hospital officer at Dry Tortugas. —— The report blanks for the State railway commission for this year cost over three times as much as the same number of identically the same kind last year. ——The Pope issues an encyclical letter calling on Catholics to pray for a united Church on earth. ——What is known as the Chicago Southern association has been formed in Chicago for development of Southern resources and inducing immigration. ——Many home seekers lose horses and wagons in the quicksands of the South Canadian river in Oklahoma; four persons were swallowed up in them. ——At Houston nearly $10,000 was subscribed to the Jefferson Davis monument fund; Richmond, Va., was chosen as the next place for the meeting of the Veterans. ——The Russians occupied Kirin, in Manchuria, cutting off a Japanese army. —— The marine hospital service reports smallpox in towns of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Mississippi and Louisiana. —— A dwelling house in Omaha was, by design, blown to pieces by gasoline; some of the inmates disappear; the wife of the owner was killed. ——There have been numerous arrests of negroes in Washington City charged with violating the Edmunds Anti-Poligamy law, and there has been a rush for marriage licenses, 139 being issued in one day. —— Premier Crispi's indebtedness to the Banca Romana is 1,250,000 lires. ——A Chicago exbank cashier gets five years in the penitentiary for stealing $50,000. ——Russia is negotiating with Japan for the further strengthening of her interests in the far East. —— The big iron furnaces built three years ago by Englishmen in Middlesboro, Ky., will soon start up for the first time. ——Pennsylvania manufacturers advance the price of pig iron 50 cents a ton. ——Inspector Williams, of the New York police force, is retired on a pension of $1,750. ——Mr. Balfour predicts the early downfall of the Liberal Ministry. ——The Ohio Steel company, at Youngsville, employing 1,000 men, increases wages 10 per cent. with the prospect of another increase at an early day. ——Striking miners to the number of 2,000 are to march on the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company's works near Pittsburg for the purpose of forcing them to close. ——The progress of the tin plate industry in this country has been marvelous in the last four years; it now gives work to 15,000 people; there are twenty-eight works in operation and ten building. ——The Salvation Army commander, Gen. Booth and his wife become American citizens. ——Chief Hazen, of the secret service, has returned from Canada, bringing with him Mrs. Mack, the stamp counterfeiter and 35,000 counterfeit stamps, he thinks 50,000 are still in circulation. —— At the Confederate Veterans reunion, Col. Lee of the Federal army made a speech and a letter from Gen. Schofield was read, thanking the Confederates for the cordial reception given him while in Houston; a letter was read from Charles B. Rouss, of New York, a Confederate private, offering to give $100,000 toward establishing a Memorial association for publishing an illustrated history of the war and preserving in one central point war relics, etc. ——At Louisville, Ky., Friday after examining several witnesses, the grand jury reported, refusing to indict Fulton Gordon for killing his wife and Archie Gordon, the son of the Governor. He was discharged from custody.

COL. WADDELL'S GREAT SPEECH.

THE SOUTH VINDICATED.

I salute you with unfeigned emotion, my countrymen and countrywomen, upon the return of this historic day on which you have assembled here to reconsecrate by a new act of piety and patriotism. It marks an epoch in our annals. It is indeed a monumental day, and one upon which the women of North Carolina, who have wrought long and unceasingly, and have waited for its dawning, may reverently repeat the words of the Psalmist and say, "This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it."

A year ago, in the presence of throngs thousands, and with imposing ceremonies which were crowned by splendid oratory, you laid the corner-stone of this structure, which now, in finished beauty, stands sentinel in the western gateway of your Capitol.

The work of the artist and the artisan is done. Beneath their transforming touch this column, rough hewn from the ribs of the everlasting hills, with base firm-set and summit lifted high, now towers before you in majestic and graceful proportions. So the genius of Christian civilization shapes the homely virtues of a brave and true people into the noble edifice of free government.

It is dumb granite, but it is not voiceless to us and will not be to our children, for it will be a perpetual appeal to their pride and patiotism. It is an inanimate stone, but it stinct with glorious memories. It is a silent memorial, but it is also an eloquent history, and a tender poem. The poem each heart among you will translate for itself. Mine be the task to-day to trace in brief outline the history, of which no descendant of a Confederate soldier can honorably remain in ignorance, and to which he cannot, without abdicating his manhood and self-respect, be indifferent.

A distinguished scholar and statesman of the South, who has recently made a valuable contribution to historical literature, says:

"The establishment of truth is never wrong. History, as written, if accepted in future years, will consign the South to infamy. If she were guilty of rebellion or treason, if she adopted and clung to barbarisms, essential sins, and immoralities, then her people will be clothed with the fabled shirt of Nessus, fatal to honor, to energy, to noble development, to true life."

And a recent newspaper writer says:

"For indestructible vitality and sublime assurance, the historical lie is the most magnificent of all the family of falsehoods."

Now, the accepted history of the late war, like the previous history of the United State, has been written by Northern men, and a Southerner, reading it, cannot help recalling what Froude said about history generally; namely, that it seemed to him "like a child's box of letters with which we can spell any word we please. We have only to select such letters as we want, arrange them as we like, and say nothing about those which do not suit our purpose."

It has seemed to me that I could not better employ a brief part of the hour allotted to me to-day than by speaking—in kindness and charity, but with candor and fearlessness—the plain unvarnished truth concerning the causes of and the responsibility for the war in which the men to whose memory this monument is erected, were sacrificed. If this is not an occasion for vain regrets or bitter reviling (and it is not), neither is it a time for false sentiment or a suppression of the truth, and it is because the truth is either unknown, or is a matter of indifference to many of this generation, that I feel it to be a duty to them to speak as I shall.

Let no man say that in discharging this duty I am digging up sectionalism, and trying to revive the animosities of the past. I utterly disclaim any such desire or intention, and I could not if I would, for they are things now buried, it is to be hoped, forever; but I cannot forget that for thirty years past, my countrymen, kinsmen and my friends have been pilloried before the world as ignorant, barbarous, cruel traitors and rebels, who, without the slightest justification or excuse, sought to destroy the best government under the sun, and deluged a continent in blood. The charge is still made and reiterated in conversation, in school books, in magazine articles, in public speeches, in public records, and in published histories. It is a monstrous perversion of the truth, which self respect and a decent regard for the memory of our heroic dead, compels us to denounce. And now to the facts and the proof.

This day one hundred and twenty years ago the men of Mecklenburg—first of all Americans, despite the doubting Thomases—renounced allegiance to the British crown, declared themselves a free and independent people, and afterwards with their compatriots gloriously maintained, on many a bloody field, the declaration thus gloriously made. A year later the Great Declaration made by all the colonies proclaimed them to be, not a nation or union, but free and independent States. They made a treaty of alliance with France in 1778, and again in 1782 with the Netherlands and in 1783 with Sweden, in each of which each State was named a party to it. Great Britain, in the final treaty of peace of 1783, acknowledged and named them *seriatim* as free, sovereign and independent States. They entered into a compact of government with each other which they called Articles of Confederation, in which, while it was declared to be a perpetual government, it was also expressly declared that each State retained its sovereignty, freedom, and independence. They afterwards seceded from and destroyed that "perpetual" government, and proposed a new government, from which, when formed, the declaration of perpetuity was deliberately dropped. When the convention to form that government first met in 1787, and while only a minority of States was represented, the first attempt was made to commit the delegates to a declaration in favor of a NATIONAL government as contradistinguished from a Federal Union, and a resolution was passed to that effect by a vote of only six States, but as soon as a full delegation assembled, this resolution was objected to, reconsidered and rescinded by a unanimous vote, and the title "The United States" was retained. The man who objected was Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, who was afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and his words were "I propose, and therefore move, to expunge the word "National" and place in room of it, "government of the United States"—which was agreed to unanimously.

Astounding to relate, the argument of those who have denied the right of a State to secede has been largely built on this resolution WHICH WAS UNANIMOUSLY RESCINDED BY THE CONVENTION, and on the Preamble to the Constitution which says "We, the people of the United States," which they construe to mean, not the people of the several States, but the aggregate people of the whole country as one nation—a political entity which never had any existence. A writer on this subject, after showing how and why the words "We, the people of the United States" were used, calls attention to the amazing fact that Edward Everett, in a speech on the 4th of July, 1861, had said that "the States are not named in the Federal Constitution," in face of the fact that in the second clause of Article I. each State is mentioned by name; and also calls attention to a similar statement of Mr. Motley in the London Times in 1861, that "the name of no State" is mentioned in the whole document, and that "it was not ratified by the States" but "by the people of the whole land in the aggregate capacity acting through conventions," where there stands the express provision of Article VII "that the ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution BETWEEN THE STATES SO RATIFYING THE SAME!"

The State of Virginia in sanctioning the call of a Convention in November, 1786, and appointing delegates with Washington at their head, expressly stipulated that the new Constitution should be ratified, not by the legislatures of the States, but by the States themselves—that is to say, by conventions in each State—and this was done by the several States at different times, between November 1787, and May 29th, 1790, and NOT by the people of the whole land in their aggregate capacity.

As has been he said: "Every iota of the Constitution was decided upon and found a place in that written instrument by a vote of the states, each State having one vote. No fact should be more perfectly notorious or well known than this, for it stands out everywhere on the very face of the proceedings of the Convention which framed the Constitution." And Virginia in ratifying the Constitution, announced that the powers granted therein might be resumed whenever the same should be perverted to the injury or oppression of the people. New York, is ratifying, made the same declaration, and each declared that every power not granted remained to the States. North Carolina, for several reasons, one of which was the selfish and sectional spirit manifested by Massachusetts and other New England States, refused to accede to the new government, and remained as she had always been, a separate, sovereign and independent State, for nearly two years, until November 21st, 1789, when being persuaded that her doubts and fears were not well founded, she joined the eleven ratifying States. Rhode Island held back until May 29th, 1790, and then expressly reserved the right to withdraw whenever, in her opinion, her interests required it.

The idea that the Constitution was ordained by the whole of all the States acting as one aggregate nation was never suggested until nearly fifty years after its adoption, and the pretence that there was any right to interfere with the separate sovereignty of, much less to coerce, a State in any way, if it had been made would have been instantly repudiated, and, if insisted upon, would have dissolved the Convention then and there. The Constitution of the United States was to be the supreme law of the land, by mutual agreement of the States, but no such grant of power as that of coercing a State was contained in the Constitution, and all powers not granted were reserved to the States, or to the people. The States created a government of limited powers and the limits were defined in the instrument creating it, and yet, notwithstanding this unquestionable truth, there has been from the beginning a persistent, and finally a violent and successful effort to transform it into a consolidated nation.

The antagonism of interests between the North and the South, which had existed from the beginning, and which was the great source of anxiety to patriots of that day, increased with the ever increasing wealth and power of the North, and with this ever increasing power and wealth came (naturally, if you choose,) a growing impatience of any restraint upon their action, and a stronger temptation to disregard those provisions of the Constitution which had been put into it for the protection of the minority and the preservation of the equality of the States. This tendency was increased by the fact that, by the acquisition of territory the Federal Government had become the creator of States, instead of being, as at the beginning, their creature, a fact which explained, but did not justify, the claim of the right of coercion over the original parties to the compact. But it is ever to be remembered that a large part of this territory was given by the South—that the North reaped all the benefits from it—that every concession of any kind which was made, was made by the South—that in every war, the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Florida and Indian wars, and the war with Mexico, she furnished largely more than her proportion of soldiers and claimed far less than her proportion of pensions—and that in all the legislation of Congress conferring trade bounties, or commercial benefits, the North was always the beneficiary, the South never. Still the South remained ardently loyal to the Union.

It is impossible, of course on an occasion like this, to give a detailed history of the events upon which these general statements as to the progress of the great struggle are based, and I shall, therefore, not attempt to do so.

Suffice it to say that all protests and waring were ignored or sneered at. The legislatures of fourteen Northern States nullified an act of Congress which had been passed in plain pursuance of the Constitution, a judgment of the Supreme Court was openly and insolently defied, and "the legislature of a State whose officers had been guilty of a lawless defiance of constitutional authority, denounced the act of the highest judicial tribunal known to the law as an act of arbitrary power, and therefore null and void." Vituperation exhausted itself upon the Court—the execution of the law was openly resisted, and public sentiment in New England sustained those who thus acted. Finally, under the influence of this hostile spirit, a body of armed men invaded the state of Virginia, seized Harper's Ferry, where there was a government arsenal, and attempted to execute their purpose of inaugurating a servile insurrection with its accomplishments of rapine and murder. The leader of that insurrection was apotheosized at the North, and his name was an inspiration to the Northern army during the war. The next year, for the first time in the history of the United States, a President was elected exclusively by one section of the country—that is to say, the one great evil of which the farmers of the Constitution were most in dread—that which they declared had been the ruin of all previous republics—namely, a majority CONSTITUTING A FACTION— had at last been realized. It has been justly pronounced "the most terrible faction the world has ever seen." Its true character was not only not denied, but was openly proclaimed by its leaders, one of the most distinguished of whom said:

"No man has a right to be surprised at this state of things. It is just what we have attempted to bring about. It is the first sectional party ever organized in this country. It does not know its own face, and calls itself national; but it is not national, it is sectional. The Republican party is a party of the North pledged against the South."

Thus the "irrepressible conflict" was precipitated, and the Southern States were left, no choice but to submissively accept the change which destroyed all hope of preserving the equality and rights of the States under the Constitution, or to seek peace and safety by withdrawing from the Union.

They chose the latter alternative. In doing so were they guilty of treason, or rebellion? If so against whom? Their allegiance was not given to any government, but to the Constitution of the United States, and they never violated it, but, on the contrary, only seceded because others violated it to their injury and threatened ruin. Did Virginia, and New York, and Rhode Island, when they expressly reserved the right to withdraw from the Union, mean to say that they reserved the right to rebel and commit treason? What did Massachusetts mean when, in 1803, her legislature "Resolved, that the annexation of Louisiana to the Union transcends the constitutional power of the Government of the United States," and that "it formeda new Confederacy to which the States united by the former compact are not bound to adhere?" Could there be a plainer declaration of the right of a State to secede?

And what did the Hartford Convention, at which the New England States were gathered in 1815, mean by their declaration:

"That in cases of deliberate, dangerous and palpable infractions of the Constitution, AFFECTING THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATE and liberty of the people, it is not only the right but the duty of such State to interpose its authority for their protection in the manner best calculated to secure that end."

And that:

"When emergencies occur which are either beyond the reach of judicial tribunals, or too pressing to admit of delay incident to their forms, States which have no common umpire, must be their own judges and execute their own decisions."

John Quincy Adams, in a letter of December 30th, 1828, in regard to that movement, said:

"That their object was, and had been for several years, a dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a separate Confederation he knew from unequivocal evidence, although not provable in a court of law; and that in case of a civil war, the aid of Great Britain, to effect that purpose, would be assuredly resorted to, as it would be indispensably necessary to their designs."

Was John Quincy Adams a slanderer of his own people, or were they guilty, as he plainly alleged, of a treasonable design to subvert the government in a time of dire distress, and ask the assistance of Great Britain in the accomplishment of their purpose? Yet these are the people who have cried the loudest about Southern rebels and traitors, when the plain and undeniable truth of history is, that nullification and secession were born and nursed in New England. I appeal to writers and records of that section for the verification of this statement. From these it will appear that, beginning in 1786, with the excitement over Jay's treaty, and repeated in 1792, 1794, 1796 to 1800, and from 1805 to 1815, there was a concerted plan of secession and disunion—a plan which John Quincy Adams said:

"Was so far matured, that the proposal had been made to an individual to permit himself, at the proper time, to be placed at the head of the military movement, which, it was foreseen, would be necessary to carry it into execution."

The biographer of Daniel Webster, who is now one of the Senators from Massachusetts, after admitting that "unfortunately the facts were against" Mr. Webster's argument that the Constitution was not a compact between the States, goes on to say:

"When the Constitution was adopted by the votes of States at Philadelphia, and accepted by the votes of States in popular conventions, it is safe to say that there was not a man in the country from Washington and Hamilton, on one side to George Clinton and George Mason on the other, who regarded the new sytem as anything but an experiment entered into by the States, and from which each and every State had the right to peaceably withdraw, a right which was very likely to be exercised."

And yet, this same biographer, who, WHEN WRITING HISTORY, is compelled to pen this candid paragraph, is the author of a Force Bill against the Southern people, and a representative of the extremest views of Massachusetts.

There are at least three extraordinary facts which will arrest the attention of the future student of American history in connection with secession. One is that, notwithstanding the right of a State to secede was disputed, and, after acrimonious discussion, was finally fought over for four years, still, when the struggle ended, although three different amendments were added to the Constitution of the United States to secure the freedom, and the civil and political rights of the negro race, there was no amendment adopted, or offered, denying the right of secession; and that, therefore, so far as any declaration in the Constitution is concerned, it remained just as it was before the war.

Another—and it borders on the absurd—is that out of the forty-four States of the Union, there are just nine of the seceding States, two border States, (West Virginia and Maryland) and one of the Western States (Nevada, which was admitted during the war) whose Constitutions now deny the right of secession.

The third extraordinary fact is that, although the Northern people unanimously and vehemently denounced secession as treason and rebellion, yet when he who was characterized as the arch traitor and rebel was captured, and after proceedings had been begun against him, the government abandoned them for some other reason than clemency to him.

Of course these things have been accounted for in one way or another, but there has always been and always will be a belief that the true explanation of them will be found in the future history of the country.

Now, a few words about the other great "crime" of the Southern people, which shocked the moral sense of their Northern brethren and caused them to visit them with fire and sword, and lay waste their homes.

Slavery existed in Massachusetts, and the slave trade in its most cruel form, was conducted by her people for a hundred years before North Carolina became a State. Some of the largest fortunes in New England to-day were based upon it. They not only imported negroes, and exported them again, but they sold Indians also, and, worse still, white slaves. Mrs. Earle, a New Englander, who wrote a book entitled "Customs and Fashions in Old New England," says among other things of the same kind: "I have never seen in any Southern newspapers advertisements of negro sales that surpass in heartlessness and viciousness the advertisements of our New England papers of the Eighteenth Century. Negro children were SOLD BY THE POUND, AS OTHER MERCHANDISE." Even Jonathan Edwards owned slaves, and "left, among other property, a negro boy."

When Thomas Jefferson was penning his indictment against George the Third, in the Declaration of Independence, he put in as one of the outrages the forcing of the slave trade on the Colonies, but it was stricken out, not only for the supposed benefit of the Southern States, but because it reflected on the slave traders of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, whose slave ships infested the seas in the traffic. Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia had all passed laws either prohibiting the importation of slaves, or imposing a very heavy tax per head on them. In 1786 the North Carolina law was passed, imposing a duty of five pounds per head, which was very nearly the value of a slave at that time, but the next year the New England and extreme Southern States combined, and a compromise was inserted in the Constitution by which the slave trade was prolonged until 1808. As a domestic institution, slavery existed in every State except one when the Constitution was adopted, and it was expressly provided for in that instrument. The Supreme court of the United States, in many cases, solemnly declared that the protection of the right of property in slaves "was a fundamental article, without the adoption of which the Union would not have been formed." When the Northern States, in 1851, were openly and defiantly nullifying Constitution and the laws on this subject, Daniel Webster said:

"I do not hesitate to say and repeat that if the Northern States refuse wilfully and deliberately to carry into effect that part of the Constitution which respects the restoration of fugitive slaves, and Congress provide no remedy, the South would no longer be bound to observe the compact. A bargain broken on one side is broken on all sides."

Indeed no sane person ever raised any question as to the provision of the Constitution. It was admitted, but was contemptuously repudiated by Northern States, and especially by the New England States, while to shift responsibility and excite the sympathy of foreign nations, they filled the air with false cries as to the "aggression of the slave power," although the South had been in the minority ever since the government was formed. The true feeling was expressed by William Cullen Bryant in the following sentence, contained in his History of the United States, published since the war:

"Webster would not, or could not, see that the question was not simply of the ownership of black men, but of the supremacy of an ill-born, ill-bread, uneducated and brutal handful of slaveholders over a people of a higher strain of blood, with centuries of gentle breeding, and a high degree of moral and intellectual training behind them."

And when the South finally sought a separation from such insolvent and treacherous associates, they "cried havoc and let slip the dogs of war" upon her, denouncing her withdrawal as treason and a slaveholder's rebellion, and finally converting it from a war for the preservation of the Union into a fanatical crusade for the abolition of slavery, and the advancement of the negro to the fullest privileges of American citizenship.

So much for the topic, which, like that of secession, I have merely touched upon, and which would require for its just and full treatment, a hundred speeches. The South did not go to war for slavery. As has been said a thousand times it was the OCCASION, not the cause of the war. It was an institution, guaranteed and protected by the Constitution, as exclusively within the control of the States, and when the equality and reserved rights of the States were attacked by interference with it, there was just ground to believe that other reserved and guaranteed rights would be assailed, and the equality of the States destroyed. Therefore the Southern people resorted to the only remedy which had ever been suggested, even by New England, and that was secession.

They sought peace and not a quarrel; they asked that there might be no violence or blood-shed, but a separation and an equitable and honorable adjustment of all interests. But it was not to be. They were forced to defend their liberties and their homes, and the Confederate soldier appeared—to attract the admiring gaze of the world, and win an immortality of fame, but alas! only to suffer and be strong in a hopeless struggle.

He needs no vindication from mortal lips. Taught from his childhood, as all American youth had been, that in any event and under all circumstances, his first allegiance and whole duty was to his State, her call for his services was his all sufficient justification, as it was his proudest badge of citizenship. He did not hate, but had always loved the Union and would have been ready, as his fathers always were, to give his fortune and his life in its defence against a foreign foe; but he loved his State more, and to her appeal his heart leaped responsive and his hand grasped the sword.

Who shall frame in fitting words the story of his career? Courage on the battle field is the common attribute of good soldiers everywhere, and if that constituted his only claim to admiration, he would be but an ordinary figure on the page of history.

But it is the moral aspect of his career that is sublime. It was his magnificent struggle against overwhelming odds for the preservation of constitutional liberty, for the right of self-government, for all, indeed, that was sacred in his heritage that has made him a hero and a martyr for all time. And this magnificent struggle was made, not only against overwhelming forces and resources and equipments, but in a country blockaded at every port, gradually stripped of the commonest means of subsistence, unable to pay him for his services, and finall reduced to rags and starvation. Still, throughout it all, even to the last moment, he stood inflexible, patient, cheerful, self-sacrificing, brave and true. Who can withhold from such virtues the tribute of praise, and honor, and respect, and who that hath the semblance of a man dare call their possessor a traitor?

Just as at the formation of the Union North Carolina held back and refused accession to it, so at the formation of the Confederacy, with characteristic conservatism, she withheld her assent, in the hope of an amicable adjustment, until the proclamation of the newly elected sectional President, calling on her for troops to war on her Southern sisters, fell upon her ears, and fired her soul. On this same historic day, 34 years ago, she again declared her dependence, and girded herself for battle. The war cloud burst, and for four years its pitiless pelting fell from upon her people. How did they acquit themselves in the conflict? Did they prove themselves worthy of their Revolutionary sires? For answer I turn, not to the testimony of any commanding officer, living or dead, Federal or Confederate,—not even to that utterance of the stainless Lee, in the last agonies of Appomattox: "God bless old North Carolina." I point to to the inscription on that stone, "First at Bethel, last at Appomattox."

I appeal to the records, written alike by friend and foe. I tender her poll list of voters of 1861. 113,000, and the total of her Confederate rank and file, 125,000.

I point to the fact that she contributed nearly one fifth of the soldiers of the Confederate army—that she lost one fourth of those killed in battle—that she lost more than one fourth of those who died of wounds—that she lost one-third of those who died of disease.

I cite the appalling and unprecedented fact that at Gettysburg, her ever memorable Twenty-Sixth Regiment lost 90 per cent. of the men carried into action.

I put in evidence the fact that, on several battle fields of Virginia, she left more dead and wounded than all the other Southern States combined.

I remind you that her Thirty-Second Regiment floated the standard of the Confederate States at the farthest point North which it ever reached.

I proudly show that one of her sons, commanding a Confederate ship, was the only man who carried the Confederate flag around the world.

And, finally, I show that when the end came, and her banners, were furled, both at Appomattox and at Greensboro, she stacked twice as many rifles as any other State of the Confederacy.

This is the answer, the glorious answer, which North Carolina makes to those who ask where she was and what she did during the war between the States. To every call of duty—whether to stain with bleeding feet the rough line of march, or to labor in the trenches, or to lead the way into the flaming hell of battle, or to cover a retreat—her steady answer always was "Adsum."

Shall I recite the times, and the places, and the deeds? Ask me to condense years into an hour, a volume into a word, a prolonged and thrilling tragedy into a brief sigh.

Go, listen to the Atlantic breeze that sings in the pine forests from the Virginia peninsula to the capes of Florida; go, sit beside the waters of any of the great rivers of the South, and hear their voices as, rushing through rocky passes, or gliding grandly through lowland stretches they seek the sea; go, stand upon the heights of Cemetery Ridge, on South Mountain, or the blue hills which overlook the valley of the Shenandoah, or the steep ascent of Lookout—and to him that hath ears to hear, from breeze and stream, aye, and from the very rocks will come a tribute of praise and honor to the Old North State.

She boasts not; she never did of any of her achievements. So far from it, she has never preserved the memorials of them, which other people are careful to keep of their own, but has been content to substitute for them a sacred shrine in her own heart, to which, when unkind neighbors sneer, or degenerate sons dishonor her, she turns with gratitude and honest pride. May God forever bless and preserve her!

I invoke, too, His choicest blessings upon you, Oh, women of North Carolina! who have pursued with unflagging zeal and devotion the noble design which is this day accomplished, and upon which you may now look with supremest satisfaction. You have not erected this monument exclusively to the Confederate Dead of our own State, nor do we confine our loving tributes to them alone.

We embrace in the wide sweep of our affectionate remembrance all who laid down their lives in defence of the rights and liberties of the Southern States and people.

From the cold blue lakes upon the Canadian border to where the warm waves lap softly upon the yellow sands of the Gulf, on a thousand hill sides and in a thousand valleys they sleep—some beneath monuments like this, some in private cemeteries, thousands, alas! in unknown graves. We love and honor the memory of all alike. They deserve such tribute if mortal men ever did, and never was it paid more sincerely than now and here.

Stand then, bronze image of him who wore the gray! Thou canst not meet with calmer mien than did he the sunshine and the storm. Not more enduring is thy granite base than the love on which he rests. Thou art a triumph of Art; he was God's gift to his country. Thou shalt perish, but he shall live forever in the hearts of his people.

A Gold Bug on the South.

Atlanta Constitution.

Th New York Times in an article on the Atlanta exposition says:

Southern people are beginning to travel and become acquainted with the outside world; their children are attending the leading universities, art schools and other institutions of learning, and when we contemplate the natural resources of the country, coupled with the enterprise and industry of her people, and fancy the advancement yet to be made by still more progressive children, her future is almost encouraging.

Having triumphed in practical matters, it is natural that attention should be paid to the beautifying of homes, and it is believed that the wealthy people of the south will avail themselves of this opportunity to possess some of the treasures that will be shown in the department of fine arts at this exposition.

The Times, like other goldbug organs, is disposed to speak patronizingly and encouragingly to us.

All this is mighty interesting reading to our people. Heretofore we have been under the impression that before the war there was a larger per cent. of traveled southerners than of northerners. We have also heard that before and since the war more whites in every thousand of population enjoyed the advantages of a college education in the south than in the north. So far as the beautifying of homes is concerned, we think that there is abundant room for improvement in both sections, but the territory southwest of New York, within fifty miles of that city, needs the work of beautifying full as much as any other region in the older states of the union.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HEART DISEASE.

Fluttering, No Appetite, Could not Sleep, Wind on Stomach.

"For a long time I had a terrible pain at my heart, which fluttered almost incessantly. I had no appetite and could not sleep. I would be compelled to sit up in bed and belch gas from my stomach until I thought every minute would be my last. There was a feeling of oppression about my heart, and I was afraid to draw a full breath. I could not sweep a room without resting. My husband induced me to try

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

and am happy to say it has cured me. I now have a splendid appetite and sleep well. Its effect was truly marvelous."

MRS. HARRY E. STARR, Pottsville, Pa.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"JUST A FEW WORDS"

That some of the young men have to say who have ridden the

—RAMBLER BICYCLE.—

Messrs. A. J. Pemberton and Co.,

GENTLEMEN:

Replying to your favor of recent date in regard to the "Rambler Bicyle" will say: The Rambler is as near perfect in every respect as it is possible to make a wheel.

I have owned five (5) different makes of wheels (among the number was a Columbia) and I have ridden many more, but the Rambler is the easiest running and the most comfortable wheel to ride on that I have ever mounted. I am sure I shall never want to trade again.

Wishing you all the success you surely deserve in selling the best wheel on earth, I remain

Yours very truly,

E. M. SHEETZ.

Feb'y 12, 1895

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MAY 30, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

THE ISSUE MADE UP.

The President's Dishonest Money Convention met in Memphis on Thursday last, according to appointment. Mr. Carlisle delivered his long heralded speech. We shall speak of this hereafter. What is of much more consequence—especially since the words of Mr. Carlisle, as such, have ceased to carry authority with them—are the resolutions adopted. These were passed "with a shout and without a dissenting voice," according to the chronicler of the day. They must be accepted, therefore, as the platform on which our renegade President stands in the momentous contest which he has invited with those whose votes made him President.

The resolutions will be found in another column.

Let us briefly review them.

1. The answer to resolution No. 1 is that the stamp of the United States, which has been found sufficient to make a dollar out of paper—the work and doctrine of the Republican party, with which party the President has now aligned himself, but a work and doctrine forbidden by the Constitution—will be sufficient, *a fortiori*, to make a dollar out of silver as well as out of gold, these two being the money metals named by the Constitution; and that these two may be kept on a "parity," if necessary, by the same legislative methods by which the valueless paper has been kept on a parity with them, or either of them.

2. The answer to resolution No. 2 is (a) that no one can foreknow what the "market ratio" of the two metals will be when this great government restores to silver the privileges of unlimited coinage which it enjoyed, equally with gold, at the mints, before the "Republican crime of 1873"; (b) that this resolution declares that in its view bimetalism did not exist before 1873; (c) that the democracy holds that bimetalism did exist before and up to 1873; (d) that whether the republican party and the President, on the one hand, or the democracy, on the other, are right in their view of what constitutes bimetalism, it is the condition which existed before 1873 that the democracy seeks to restore; (e) that the democracy is indifferent whether gold be "retired," as stated it was before 1834, or silver, as stated it was after 1834; (f) that it seeks the restoration to the money status, of Nature's volume of both metals; and (g) that it proposes to shift the burden of affirmative action—if it be found necessary to change the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 to another ratio—from the people's shoulders to those of Mr. Cleveland and his republican and European allies. In other words, it is the right and duty of the democracy, under the Chicago platform—now that Mr. Cleveland has had his chance at the Brussels conference of 1892 and failed—to restore silver to equal privileges with gold, at the only ratio now known to American law, and thus to put the Clevelandites and internationalists into the same relative position which the democracy was left in after the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law.

3. The answer to resolution No. 3 is (a) that the democracy believes that no condition of affairs can be worse for it than that which last year's statistics of taxable valuations show, viz: that the property of the South and West depreciated in that one year five hundred millions of dollars, while that of New York and New England appreciated two hundred and thirty-odd millions; (b) that, under the law as it existed before 1873, there were neither strikes nor tramps in this country; (c) that it matters not to the unemployed what wages the employed get so long as the unemployed get none; (d) that the silver-using country of Mexico has sprung forward in development in the very period in which the United States has suffered retrogression and completed its silver demonetization; and (e) that the democracy remembers that the same republican party which now advocates gold as the money necessary to the attainment of the "high destiny" of the United States as a commercial nation, is the very party which erected the barriers of "protection" against the extension of commerce.

4. The answer to resolution No. 4 is that the President has in this declaration unequivocally repudiated the platform upon which he sought and gained the votes of the American people.

5. Resolution No. 5 is immaterial.

6. The answer to resolution No 6 is that the Federal government, which controls the legislation referred to in this resolution, has nothing whatever to do with "safeguards" for a banking currency, that being reserved, by the Xth Amendment to the Constitution, to the States.

7. The answer to resolution No. 7 is that the democracy fails to discern anything but the reverse of patriotism in the President's secret arrangement with the Rothschild syndicate, whereby—flying in the face of his professed doctrine of adherence to the "market value" of commodities—he sold the people's bonds for eight millions of dollars less than they would fetch in the open market.

COL. WADDELL'S GREAT SPEECH.

Elsewhere is the full text of the great speech which the Hon. Alfred Moore Waddell delivered at Raleigh, on the 20th instant, on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to the Confederate Dead.

It is not necessary to call attention to the fine English and true eloquence which characterize this one, as all, of Col. Waddell's public utterances. What we wish to say, and we say it with deliberation, is that, when the circumstances are considered, this must appear the greatest speech which has been delivered in North Carolina. The defense of the South made by the speaker is condensed to the last degree, but it is complete and constructed with consummate skill. He had the courage to say what our children should know, and the genius to perceive that he would speak from the loftiest Bema that has been erected in the sight of North Carolinians.

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

The 12th Annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of East Carolina, assembled at St. John's Church in this city at 10 o'clock A. M., on Friday last, the 24th instant, the Right Reverend Dr. Watson presiding.

Following is the Roll of the Clergy present, in the order of official seniority:

Rt. Rev. A. A. Watson, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.

Rev. J. C. Huske, D. D., Rector Emeritus of St. John's.

Rev. James Carmichael, D. D., Rector of St. John's, Wilmington, and President of the Council.

Rev. Luther Eborn, Rector of St. David's, Scuppernong.

Rev. Edward Wootten, Evangelist of Wilmington Convocation.

Rev. Nathaniel Harding, Rector of St. Peter's, Washington.

Rev. Robert B. Drane, D. D., Rector of St. Paul's, Edenton.

Rev. Stewart McQueen, Rector of St. Stephen's, Goldsboro.

Rev. Alban Greaves, Rector of St. Mary's, Kinston.

Rev. T. M. N. George, Rector of Christ Church, New Bern.

Rev. Robert Strange, Rector of St. James's, Wilmington.

Rev. F. N. Skinner, Rector of St. Paul's, Wilmington, Secretary of the Council.

Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector of Christ Church, Elizabeth City.

Rev. Geo. F. Miller, Rector of St. Cyprian's, New Bern.

Rev. William M. Jackson, Rector of St. Mark's, Wilmington.

Rev. N. Collin Hughes, Rector of Trinity Church, Chocowinnity.

Rev. Isaac W. Hughes, Rector of St. John's, Fayetteville.

Rev. William J. Heritage, Deacon in charge of St. John Evangelist, Edenton.

Rev. Francis Joyner, Deacon in charge of Zion Church, Beaufort County.

Following is a list of the Lay Delegates present:

Chapel of the Cross, Aurora—C. S. Dixon, J. B. Bonner.

St. Thomas's, Cumberland County—James M. Pearce, Weldon Huske.

St. John's, Fayetteville—E. J. Hale, F. R. R. Rose, W. J. Green, T. D. Haigh, J. C. MacRae.

St. Joseph's, Fayetteville—Isaac B. Hall, D. Buxton, G. H. Williams, F. P. Williston.

St. Stephen's, Goldsboro—L. W. Humphrey, D. R. Kornegay.

St. Mary's, Kinston—S. H. Abbott, J. P. Haskitt, J. L. Albertson.

Christ Church, New Bern—Graham Daves, Geo. H. Roberts.

Christ Church, Rockfish—C. B. Creel, G. C. Biggs.

St. Philips, Southport—C. G. Smith.

St. Peter's, Washington—E. S. Hoyt, Macon Bonner.

Church of the Advent, Williamston—Wilson G. Lamb.

St. James's, Wilmington—William Calder, W. L. DeRosset, D. H. Lippitt, W. H. Green.

St. John's, Wilmington—Gabriel Holmes, Washington Catlett, H. G. Smallbones.

St. Paul's, Wilmington—R. H. Pickett, T. C. James, DuBrutz Cutlar.

St. Mark's, Wilmington—J. G. Norwood.

The following visiting clergymen were also present:

Rt. Rev. Dr. Capers, Bishop of South Carolina.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Cheshire, Bishop of North Carolina.

Rev. Dr. George Patterson, Memphis, Tennessee.

Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Wetmore, Lincolnton.

Rev. Dr. M. M. Mashall, Raleigh.

Rev. Dr. Bennett Smedes, Raleigh.

Rev. E. N. Joyner, Columbia, S. C.

Rev. Kirkland Huske, Connecticut.

At 11 o'clock divine service was held. There was an impressive procession of the clergy from the robing room, preceded by the Bishop's Crucifer. An able sermon was preached by the Right Reverend Dr. Cheshire, from the Second Epistle of St. Peter, II. chapter, 4th and 5th verses.

At the afternoon session, Reverend Dr. Carmichael was elected President of the Council and Rev. F. N. Skinner Secretary.

The following committee on the State of the Church was appointed, viz: Rev. Jas. Carmichael, D. D., Rev. F. M. N. George, Rev. Edward Wootten, Col. W. L. DeRosset, and Mr. Wilson G. Lamb.

The report of this committee (made on Saturday) was as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF THE CHURCH.

The tabulated statement herewith submitted as a part of this report is more complete and accurate than any hitherto presented, and those desirous of information upon almost all Diocesan details will find what they want in the statistical table.

An analysis of that table compels your Committee most earnestly and solemnly to call the attention of the faithful clergy and laity of the Diocese to one or two subjects which they will here present.

First, the growing discrepancy between the number of confirmed persons and the number of recorded communicants. In seeking a solution of this deplorable fact, we are forced back to the conclusion that the fundamental teaching of the Church in regard to Holy Baptism and the Apostolic rite of Laying on of Hands has not been inculcated with that definiteness and emphasis which naturally belong to it. We fear that a part of this deficiency is due to a very faulty deviation from and neglect of the Church's requirement in regard to catechetical instruction. The Church provides her Catechism, and by Canon and Rubric requires that all who seek admission into her Holy bounds shall either intelligently know for themselves or be solemnly insured by sponsorial promise that its fundamental truths shall be the prime subject of instruction. Yet it is a sad fact that the spiritual essence of Baptism is too much confused with a conventional idea of christening, and this is due in a very great measure to the use in Sunday-Schools of books of instruction which are the mere choice of the individual Rectors, and not the formula prepared and ordered by the Church. Hence, we dare to express the hope that a stricter adherence to the Church's positive requirements in this connection may lessen and speedily terminate the deplorable hiatus which we have pointed out and which in itself is a very unenviable criticism upon the spiritual exhibit of this Diocese.

Again, the claims of the Domestic and Foreign Board of Missions have received an increased recognition, though yet far behind their just weight. The efforts of the Woman's Auxiliary in this Diocese have partially relieved the responsibility that rests upon us in this particular, and we earnestly hope that this most beneficent instrumentality for Missionary growth and activity may extend to and be strengthened in every quarter of the Diocese. For years we have been receiving thousands of dollars annually from that organization for Ministerial support here. The return from the Diocese at large to them has been disproportionate, and a change in this respect is absolutely necessary both in equity and Christian life. For the twelve years of its Ecclesiastical existence, the Diocese of East Carolina has been largely dependent for the support of its clergy, the education of its candidates for the Ministry and its Church building enterprises upon societies in the general Church, and your Committee aver that it is our most solemn conviction that the prosperity of this Diocese requires a decided advance in the spiritual habits and estimates of our people in this regard. We do believe that thus calling the attention of the Church in the Diocese to this subject will rouse them to a more devoted effort to make our Church here what our resources warrant it should be.

There are gratifying signs of encouragement in the general aspects of Diocesan condition, and we devoutly pray that the Divine Head of the Church will overrule our shortcomings, and that He will continue His guidance and blessing for the future.

J. CARMICHAEL, Chr'n for Committee.

The tabulated statement referred to in the report gives the following:

Baptisms, total in the Diocese, 350, gain of 43 over '94.

Confirmations, total in the Diocese, 240, gain of 8 over '94.

Communicants, total in the Diocese, 3,632, gain of 185 over '94.

Marriages, total in the Diocese, 46, decrease of 3.

Burials, total in the Diocese, 127, decrease of 16.

Public services, total in the Diocese, 3,950, decrease of 64.

Sunday School Scholars, total in the Diocese, 2,598, gain of 150 over '94.

Parish Schools, total in the Diocese, 6, gain of 2 over '94.

Parish School Pupils, 120, decrease of 29.

Contributions, Parochial, $24,004.48, decrease of $2,969.88.

Contributions, Diocesan, $4,063.22, gain of $435 26.

Contributions, Extra-diocesan, $1,809.38, gain of $163 72.

Contributions, Aggregate, $29,977.08, decrease of $2,372 90.

Value of Parochial Property, $243,442.

Gain over '94, $4,198 65

Incumbrance on above, $5,538 05.

Decrease in incumbrance, $380 35

The following Committee on Finance was also appointed at the Friday's session, viz: Rev. F. N. Skinner, Rev. L. L. Williams, William Calder, George H. Roberts, H. G. Smallbones.

Rev. Dr. Huske from the special committee appointed to apply to the Convention of the Diocese of North Carolina for their consent to an alteration of the line of division between the two dioceses, made the following report:

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed to make application to the Convention of the Diocese of North Carolina, to consent to an alteration of the line of division between the two Dioceses respectfully report: That upon examination of the subject they found the state of the case altogether different from what it was supposed to be at the time of the passage of the resolutions on this subject by our last annual Council, and most unfavorable to our wishes and prospects of success.

The Convention of the Diocese of North Carolina on the 18th of May, 1894, appointed a committee to consider the advisability of requesting the General Convention to set apart the Western portion of that Diocese as a Missionary jurisdiction, and to report to the Convention of that Diocese this year. This action of the Diocese of North Carolina, on the 18th of May, was not known to the Council of this Diocese on the 25th of May—the date of the passage of our Resloutions, and, as your committee think, if known, would have prevented their passage at this time.

Upon this fact becoming known, your Committee commenced correspondence with the Bishop and prominent members of that Diocese, the result of which was an absolute conviction that it was utterly useless, and if so, unwise, to make the application contemplated in our resolutions, until that question was settled in the Diocese of North Carolina, which your Committee believed could not be until the meeting of the General Convention in October next. With the full consent of our Bishop, they therefore resolved, in the exercise of a discretion which seemed to be allowed by the resolutions, to decline making the application at this time, and refer the matter back to our Council, requesting to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

(Signed) J. C. HUSKE, Chairman.

The following communication from the Secretary of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of the General Convention was read by the Secretary:

"In compliance with the requirements of Title III., Canon 1, Section iii., of the Digest, I would hereby give particular notice that the following alteration of the Constitution of the Church is proposed: said alteration having been adopted by the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, in October A. D. 1892, to-wit:

"That to the 5th Article of the Constitution be added a clause in these words:

"The General Convention may accept a cession of a part of the Territorial Jurisdiction of a Diocese when the Bishop and Convention of such Diocese shall propose such cession, and three-fourths of the parishes in the ceded territory, and also the same proportion of the parishes within the remaining territory, shall consent thereto.'"

Dr. A. J. DeRosset was re-elected Treasurer, by acclamation.

The following resolution, offered by Rev. Mr. Wootten, was unanimously adopted:

"The thanks of this Council are eminently due and are hereby tendered to the Rev. Nathaniel Harding, the late and retiring efficient Secretary, for his services faithfully rendered."

The following were elected Trustees of the University of the South: Rev. N. C. Hughes, Mr. Wm. B. Shepard, Mr. J. B. Bonner.

The following were elected Trustees of the Diocese: Col. Jno. W. Atkinson, Mr. William Calder.

Members of the Students' Aid and the Church Building committees were elected; and the following as members of the Executive Missionary Committee, viz: Revs. Robert Strange and T. M. N. George, and Messrs. E. S. Hoyt, J. B. Bonner and F. R. Rose.

Hon. J. W. Albertson was re-elected Chancellor of the Diocese.

At 8:30 P. M., the same day (Friday), a missionary meeting was held in St. John's, and very interesting addresses delivered by Revs. T. M. N. George, Edward Wootten, E. M. Joyner (of S. C.), W. S. Langford, D. D., and the Rt. Rev'd, the Bishop.

SATURDAY.

The Council assembled at 10. A. M., and the Bishop read his Annual Address, the concluding portion of which relating to the Jubilee is as follows:

EXTRACT FROM THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

"On my part, a special interest attaches to this particular gathering. It has pleased you in your kindness to make it a Jubilee for myself. Fifty years ago, on the 25th of May, 1845, I stood at this Chancel to receive the laying on of hands for the Priesthood, and it adds to the interest of the Anniversary to remember that, on that occasion, he who was afterward to be my chief Consecrator to the Episcopate was one of those who took part in my ordination to the Priesthood—Rt. Rev. William N. Green, afterward Bishop of Mississippi. Ever since, with the exception of two years during which I officiated as Chaplain in the Army of the Confederacy, I have served at the altars of that portion of the Holy Catholic Church which lies within the boundaries of the present Diocese of East Carolina. I have never sought or accepted ministerial work elsewhere.

"It has pleased GOD in this field to give me much happy work and comfortable settlement. I have had many kind friends, and earnest faithful Christian co-workers. Beginning with a small Parish on the Roanoke, yielding me about $200.00 *per annum*, associated from time to time with other and similar adjacent missions, it has fallen to my lot during my Priesthood to receive into the Holy Kingdom of Baptism, as nearly as I can ascertain from a cursory examination of my records, more than 1750 persons; and to accompany to their last resting place nearly 800 of my Parishiners. Since my consecration to the Episcopate, I have confirmed 3954 persons.

"And it is one of the special blessings of GOD to me that in the observance of the laws of the Church, and especially the rubries of the Prayer Book, I can feel that this Diocese of ours, with all its imperfections, may challenge comparison with any other. And so, too, in its general quiet and conformity to all the Church's Doctrines and Practices. The Clergy are, without exception, loyal. The Bishop has no conflict with any of them. If there be not so much demonstrativeness in the Spiritual and Ecclesiastical life and action of the Diocese as in some other religious quarters, is this altogether a defect? Are not Loyalty and Obedience and humble acknowledgment of the laws that are over us and brotherly peace, of value? Nor are there wanting many evidences of life and activity in Parochial work. Many living and working laymen and lay-women throughout our limits, many instances of severe self-denial in order to accomplish religious ends, known only to the Pastor and the Bishop, many unknown even to them, which indicate the true life of GOD in the soul.

"And if this Christian life be less demonstrative and more quiet, is not that in itself a sign of good? of that sort of humble quiet piety which our Saviour commands when He sends the man who fasts and him who prays out of sight of men to his closet and to the private presence of his Heavenly Father.

"Accept, dear Brethren, my loving welcome. May it prove a Jubilee for you as well as for me—one to be long remembered for its brotherly contacts, its greetings of love, and its joy of worship. To you, brethren of this Council, and to you who from other Dioceses come to be with us on this occasion, I extend my heartfelt welcome. May GOD be with You all in such wise that we may all be with Him hereafter."

The following were elected Clerical and Lay Deputies to the General Convention, which assembles in Minneapolis in October next, viz:

Clerical—Rev. J. C. Huske, D. D., Rev. N. Harding, Rev. J. Carmichael, D. D., Rev. R. B. Drane, D. D.

Lay—Dr. A. J. DeRosset, W. G. Lamb, Col. W. L. DeRosset, George H. Roberts.

The following were elected Alternate Deputies:

Clerical—Rev. T. M. N. George, Rev. Robert Strange, Rev. F. N. Skinner, Rev. N. C. Hughes.

Lay—Major Graham Daves, Col. John W. Atkinson, Mr. J. B. Bonner, Mr. Wm. B. Shepard.

The following resolution, offered by Rev. Isaac W. Hughes, was unanimously adopted:

"That the thanks of this Council be extended to the Pastor and Congregation of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville for the courteous offer of their Church building for service on Sunday next."

Rev. Dr. Drane made the report for the Committee on Canons, Rev. N. C. Hughes that of the Trustees of the University of the South, and Rev. L. L. Williams that of the Church Building Committee.

Mr. Silas McBee delivered an interesting address on the University of the South.

At the afternoon session, the Right Rev'd Ellison Capers, D. D., Bishop of South Carolina, entered the Council and briefly addressed it.

The Rev. Mr. Eborn read the following report relative to the late Rev. Thos. B. Haughton, the resolution appended to which was adopted by a rising vote, viz:

"The Committee to whom was referred that portion of the Bishop's Address relating to the death of the Rev. Thos. B. Haughton, respectfully report as follows:

We cheerfully and most heartily endorse the eloquent, tender, loving words of our dear Bishop spoken in his Address this morning in memory of our departed Brother, Rev. Thomas Benbury Haughton.

Mr. Haughton was born near Edenton, November 16, 1832, and died at Williamston, November 28, 1894.

He was ordained to the Diaconate, by Bishop Atkinson we think, in 1861, and to the Priesthood by Bishop Lyman in 1883. He was Chaplain of the 50th Regiment North Carolina State Troops in the Confederate Army.

His first charge was Grace Church, Plymouth, in connection with St. Luke's, Washington County. In 1866 he took charge of the Church of the Advent, Williamston, ministering also in Hamilton and Jamesville. From 1866 to the time of his death, he continued as Rector of the Church of the Advent, Williamston, and for the last six years of his life was also Rector of St. Thomas's Church, Windsor. For many years he was the Co-Superintendent of Public Instruction of Martin County.

Born, reared and educated in North Carolina, his life was spent in loyal service to God and his fellow-man within the borders of his native State.

Genial, warm-hearted and loving, he was a brother indeed, beloved by us. He was a loyal churchman, a devoted husband and father, a faithful friend, and was noted ever for a generous hospitality, and tender, loving sympathy that made him dear to us all.

Your committee offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a page of the Journal of this Council be set apart in memory of our departed brother, and that a copy of the Report and Resolution be sent by the Secretary to the family of our departed brother, with the assurance of our sympathy with them in their great bereavement."

The following were elected the

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Rev. Dr. Huske, Rev. Dr. Carmichael, Rev. Robert Strange, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, and Mr. George H. Roberts.

The following were appoiated by the Bishop the

COMMITTEE ON CANONS.

Rev. Dr. Huske, Rev. Dr. Carmichael, Rev. Dr. Drane, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, and Mr. Edmund S. Hoyt.

SUNDAY.

(Being Sunday after Ascension.)

Elaborate services were held in St. John's Church on Sunday. At 11 o'clock, the Bishops and Clergy present, preceded by the Bishop's Crucifer, the Diocesan Committee of Arrangements and the Vestry of St. John's, marched in procession from the robing room to the Church, joining the Choir in singing the Processional Hymn, "The Church's One Foundation." The "Jubilee sermon," preached by Rev. Dr. Patterson, contained a magnificent tribute to his old friend and revered Father in God, the Bishop. Just fifty years ago, adding one day, this venerated Prelate had been consecrated to the Priesthood at this same chancel. A special train was run from Wilmington for the accommodation of those who wished to do him reverence and to hear Dr. Patterson's sermon.

Rev. Dr. Langford, an accomplished orator and a man of fine bearing, preached the afternoon sermon at St. John's; Bishop Capers a sermon of unsurpassed eloquence at night at St. John's; Rev. E. N. Joyner, with his usual force, at St. Andrew's Mission, in the afternoon; and Rev. Mr. George with much power, at the Presbyterian, at night.

MONDAY.

After a short session on Monday, the 27th, the Council adjourned, Dr. Carmichael of the Committee of Arrangements having introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted:

I. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Council are hereby tendered to the Rev. George Patterson, D. D., of Grace Church, Memphis, Tenn., for the alacrity with which he responded to the request to preach the semi-centennial sermon, and he is hereby requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication in the Journal.

II. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Council are hereby also tendered to the Atlantic Coast Line, the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R., and the N. C. & S. L. R. R. for transportation facilities extended in connection with the Semi-Centennial celebration; and especially to R. C. Hoffman, Esq., President of the S. A. L. for valuable assistance rendered to the Committee of Arrangements—rendered in a spirit of extreme cordiality and generosity.

III. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Council are gratefully extended to the Rector, Wardens and Vestry of St. John's Church, Fayetteville, for their care and forethought in making such provision for the successful celebration of the Semi-Centennial; and also to the congregation and citizens generally of Fayetteville for the graceful and cordial hospitality which has signalized our reception, and made our stay so delightful.

Rev. Robert Strange also offered a resolution which was adopted, that the thanks of the Council be tendered to the Committee of Arrangements for the efficient manner in which their work was done

Thursday, May 21st, 1896, was selected as the time, and St. James's Church, Wilmington, as the place for the meeting of the next Annual Council.

NOTES OF THE COUNCIL.

The correspondent of the Wilmington Review described Sunday's services at St. John's as probably the most brilliant and imposing religious services ever witnessed in North Carolina. This is no doubt a correct estimate.

The music at St. John's was exceptionally fine. The excellence of Miss Nellie Haigh's organ playing has often been noted in these columns. A number of our distinguished visitors expressed the liveliest admiration of her skill. Mrs. McKelway and Mr. Novitzky, of the Presbyterian choir, and Misses Schwarz and Horne, of Wilmington, added greatly to the effect of the uniformly good work of the regular choir. Miss Schwarz's solo singing in the "Tell it Out" on Friday night, was remarkably good.

Young Mr. Smallbones, son of that zealous Churchman, Mr. H. G. Smallbones, was the Bishop's Crucifer.

The Very Rev'd Dr. Carmichael, President of the Council, the Rev. Mr. Skinner, the Secretary, the Rev'd Mr. Hughes, Rector of St. John's, and Messrs. Tillinghast and Rose, the Wardens, deserve high praise for the excellent manner in which the business of the Council was conducted and the ceremonies incident to its session were ordered.

Among the many notable occurrences which have enriched the history of the old Parish Church in which the Council assembled, were the reception of the Recantation of Bishop Ives (Convention of 1851) and the Election to the Bishopric of Bishop Lyman (Convention of 1873.)

Dr. Huske, the venerated Rector Emeritus, was pastor of St. John's for 37 years.

About fifty people came up from Wilmington Sunday on the C. F. & Y. V. special train, to attend the Jubilee service at St. John's Church.

LADIES AT THE COUNCIL.

The following ladies and gentlemen from abroad have been interested attendants upon the services and sessions of the Council:

Mrs. Chas. Root, of Raleigh, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Willie Hawley.

Mrs. Robt. Strange (with her husband), of Wilmington, and Mrs. Jno. W. Mallett, of Georgia, who are visiting Mrs. James Strange, on Rowan street.

Mrs. Fred. Roberts and her daughter, Miss Mary Roberts, of Newbern, and Mrs. Dr. Carmichael (with her husband), of Wilmington, who have been visiting the Misses Mallett, on Rowan street.

Mrs. F. N. Skinner (with her husband), of Wilmington, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Slocomb, on Dick street.

Mrs. Edmund Joyner (with her husband), of Columbia, S. C., who has been visiting Rev. Mr. Hughes, on Green street.

Mrs. M. D. Nelson and Miss Annie Roulhac, of Newbern, who have been spending several days at Mrs. Kenan's on Green street.

Miss Mary Oliver, of Newbern, who is visiting Capt. and Mrs. B. R. Huske, on St. John's Square.

Maj. and Mrs. Geo. P. Collins, of Hillsboro, who have been stopping at the Lafayette.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Humphreys and children of Wilmington, who are the guests of Mrs. A. J. Smith, on Cool Spring street.

Mrs. Watson (with her husband) was at Judge MacRae's; Mrs. Langford (with her husband) at Mrs. Cochrane's; Mrs. Josh. T. James at Miss Sophy Mallett's; and Miss Horne at Mrs. Ayer's. Mrs. Kate deRosset Meares, Mrs. James Munds and Mrs. Tom James, among others, came up from Wilmington on Sunday to hear Dr. Patterson's tribute to their old pastor, the Bishop.

The invitation extended to the Council by Rev. A. J. McKelway was accepted with pleasure; and very interesting services were held in the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening, Revs. Stewart McQueen, of Goldsboro, Kirkland Huske, of Collinsville, Conn., and T. M. N. George, of Newbern, conducting them, with an able sermon by the last named. Mr. George stands high in the Diocese—deservedly so, as all who had the pleasure of hearing him Sunday night will agree. To the equipment of a well-furnished theological student and a close reasoner, he adds the pleasing gifts of an attractive presence in the pulpit, an earnest delivery, a resonant voice and a fine face. After the sermon, a few remarks were very gracefully made by Mr. McQueen, expressive of the pleasure with which he addressed a people with whose forbears his forefathers consorted generations ago.

Increased interest was given to the services by the fine music, the choir splendidly rendering the anthems, the intoned parts of the service and the hymns.

Is it to be a Bank Campaign?

Atlanta Constitution.]

A circular is being sent out from Chattanooga by the publishers of a pamphlet advocating gold monometallism, in which the announcement is made that "every bank in the United States will be asked to buy, for free distribution, fifty copies of the book."

The circular further announces that the book "completely refutes the doctrine of Coin," and it is also stated that "the plan of distribution suggested would reach with the best book published on the question a million and a half of voters."

This letter is being sent to all the bankers throughout the country. The book, to which reference is made, has already been noticed in the columns of The Constitution. It is written by the president of one of Chattanooga's national banks and is devoted to the defense of the single gold standard. The contrast in the manner of circulation of this pamphlet, which is one of the many efforts to answer the incontrovertible arguments of "Coin," is in striking difference to the method by which Mr. Harvey's wonderful little book has worked its way into the hearts of the people. The latter has experienced the most popular demand of any book published since the war, but it has worked its own way and has stood on its merits. Already more than one million copies have been sold and they have been purchased at popular prices from the news stands, and the book stores, on the railroad trains, through the newspapers and from everywhere else where opportunity has been afforded to reach them.

No doubt the circular letter calling the attention of the bankers to the propriety of the free circulation of gold monometallist literature is based on the desire of the publishers of the pamphlet referred to to approximate the financial success which has been achieved by Mr. Harvey's "Coin." The plan of distribution suggested by the publishers is for every bank in the United States to take fifty copies and give them away. Of course, every bank will do no such thing, and right here in Atlanta some of the most prominent banks are as much opposed to the plan of gold monometallism as is The Constitution.

In this connection it may be well to call attention to the fact that the banks of the country are by no means unanimous in the campaign that is being waged for gold monometallism. In all parts of the country prominent banks and bankers who are looking to the future and who realize the evil results that must follow the gold standard are declaring themselves in opposition to such a disastrous policy.

However, we wish the publishers of the Chattanooga pamphlet success, for if gold monometallist literature is made as free as air, The Constitution has no fear that the people will voluntarily vote themselves into a condition of financial servitude.

The Memphis Resolutions.

"The people of the Southern States who believe the maintenance of a sound and stable currency to be essential to the prosperity of the whole country and the welfare of the people in all divisions of life, do, through their representatives in convention assembled at Memphis, on May 23, 1895, make the following declaration of their matured convictions:

"1. Believing a uniform and certain standard of value necessary to the agricultural, commercial and industrial development and prosperity of our common country, we favor the maintenance of all our money, whether gold, silver or paper, on a parity, to the end that each dollar, whatever may be its composition, shall have equal purchasing and debt-paying powers with every other dollar.

"2. Profiting by the experience of Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton and the teachings of the great students of monetary science from the time when John Locke wrote, to the discussion of the present day, we accept the truth of the principle now universally recognized and applied in the commercial world, that the bimetallic standard cannot be maintained where the ratio fixed by law for the free coinage of gold and silver does not correspond with the market ratio of the two metals, and that wherever and whenever the legal or coinage ratio varies from the market or commercial ratio to any appreciable extent, the dollar, whether of gold or silver, which thereby becomes more valuable as bullion than as money, will go to a premium and retire from circulation. We saw this principle applied in our own national experience when, under the act of 1792, which fixed the coinage ratio at 15 to 1, gold retired from circulation, because of a slight decline in the price of silver in the open market, whereby the bullion in a gold dollar became worth a few cents more than the bullion in a silver dollar, and was, therefore, sold as a commodity because it was worth more as bullion than as money, and again under the act of 1834, which fixed the ratio at 16 to 1, when the silver coin retired for a like reason. We are, therefore, opposed to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, when the market or commercial ratio is more than 30 to 1, and the difference between the bullion value of a gold and silver dollar is about 50 cents, on the ground that such action, instead of restoring the bimetallic standard would inevitably result in silver monometalism.

"3. At this time there is no country in the world which maintains the bimetallic standard, and neither is there any country where the free coinage of silver obtains which is not on a silver basis. Each country, on account of its inability to adopt independently any bimetallic standard, must elect for itself which it prefers—the gold or the silver standard. We, therefore, favor, in the absence of international co-operation, the retention and maintenance of the existing gold standard, because a change from the gold to the silver standard would have the effect to repudiate all public and private obligations to the extent of the difference between the bullion value of the gold and silver dollars; because whenever such change should be seriously threatened it would cause an immediate attempt at a collection and liquidation of all debts in anticipation of the result it would produce; because such transition from the gold to the silver basis would destroy public and private confidence and would involve the country in such panic, confusion and distress that the products of agriculture and the wages of labor would be unremunerative, the business of commerce would become unprofitable and our people engaged in industrial occupations would be thrown out of employment; because there is not a progressive and enlightened country in the world which has not elected gold as the preferable standard; because gold standard countries retain silver in their circulation on a parity with gold, whereas there is no silver standard country which does or can utilize gold money; because there is not a silver country on the globe where the wages of labor are sufficient to sustain the working classes in comfort and independence, and finally, because the high destiny of the United States demands for the use of the American people that money which experience has taught mankind to be the best suited for the promotion of commerce, the development of manufactures, the encouragement of labor and the advancement of civilization.

"4. We would rejoice over the adoption of real bimetallism, but in view of the continued fluctuations of the price of silver in the open market we realize that it is impossible for the United States independently to adopt a bimetallic standard; and we deem it unwise and hazardous to the best interests of its people for this country to attempt its establishment. We favor the policy of this country standing in the attitude of readiness at all times to co-operate with the powers in any effort they may inaugurate looking to the adoption of true bimetallism, but, in the meantime and until successful co-operation is insured, to maintain inviolate its existing standard of value.

"5. We favor the retention, as part of our money, of the silver now coined, and in order to give a wider field for the use of silver we favor the funding of all money other than silver and silver certificates below the denomination of $10 into higher denominations, so as to make our entire circulation below the denomination of $10 either silver or silver certificates; and to this end the secretary of the treasury should be authorized by law to coin from time to time, as the people may require them, silver dollars until the demand of commerce for money below the denomination of $10 is at all times satisfied.

"6. We realize that our national banking system was adopted during a time of war and that it its not adapted to existing conditions. We, therefore, favor such legislation as will secure to the people a system of banking surrounded by such safeguards as will at all times furnish them a safe, elastic, sufficient currency for the transaction of their business.

"7. We cannot too highly commend the unflagging courage and sturdy patriotism of President Cleveland in his efforts to protest the national honor and to maintain the public credit during a period of great financial distress and under conditions which threatened danger to both; and we congratulate him and the entire country on the evidence of returning prosperity."

Secretary Carlisle in 1878.

Correspondence of the Observer.

Mr. Carlisle has issued his speaking appointments. Thus far the gold bug Administration has in the field four of its chief fuglemen—Morton, Hoke Smith, Eckels and Carlisle—three of whom have been real or pretended friends of silver as a part of the money of the Constitution. Mr. Carlisle is beyond doubt an able speaker if not an able financier. He has in finance no permanent convictions. He has been as pronounced, as bitter, as denunciatory an enemy of the demonetization of silver in 1873, as any man living now. But he has flopped and now reposes in much self-complaceney in the bosom of monometallism. He is even disingenuous, foolish and dishonest enough to try to evade the responsibility of his former attitude by the most contemptible quibbling saying that he "never made a speech nor wrote a line in favor of the free coinage of silver." No honest, high toned, trustworthy man would have taken on that miserable dodge after voting for the free coinage bill of 1877, and making the most famous speech of his life in behalf of silver and in denunciation of the 'greatest crime of the age"—the demonetization of silver in 1873. His invective was fierce, his denunciation hot and excoriating. Now he whines and dodges and makes a most pitable exhibit of himself by quibbling and subterfuge. He has fallen very low indeed. In his speech Mr. Carlisle said he was "opposed to the free coinage of either gold or silver, but in favor of unlimited coinage of both metals upon terms of exact equality." In the same speech he said: "I know that the world's stock of the precious metals is none too large, and I see no reason to apprehend that it will ever become so." This declaration he followed by an eloquent and patriotic denunciation of the conspiracy here and in Europe to destroy one-half of the metallic money of the world as "the most gigantic crime of this or any other age."

His speech of 1878 should be widely printed. The Constitution of Sunday prints several columns from it. This man, who then stood forth as the friend and champion of silver, said this:

"The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world. The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the entire movable property of the world, including houses, ships, railroads and all other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be felt more sensibly at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihiliation of one-half of the metallic money in the world. With an ample currency, an industrious and frugal people will speedily rebuild their work of international improvement and repair losses of property, but no amount of industry or economy on the part of the people can create money. When the Government creates it, or authorizes it, the citizen may acquire it, but he can do nothing more."

Was he lying then or merely pretending to be for silver? If he spoke then "words of truth and soberness," what is he speaking when on the other side?

So eager for the fray then—so burning with righteous wrath—so consumed with patriotic fervor—so intense and resolved in his good fight for the restoration of silver to its place in the Constitution that he decl

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....MAY 30, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance).....1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. J. LILLY, Assignee—Removal.
J. W. INGOLD—I. W. Harper Whisky.
LIDDELL COMPANY—Modern Ginneries.
Jas. D. McNEILL, and others—Town Statement.
NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, &c.—4th page.

The town authorities are experimenting with gas street lights. Sixteen are lighted every night now.

The County Commissioners are thinking of putting either an iron railing or a chain around the new Court House square.

United States deputy marshal Jas. W. Atkinson left Tuesday for Raleigh, with a prisoner for trial at the Federal Court, for robbing the mail.

The suggestion that a keeper for the cemetery be secured has been favorably received by everybody. Let us have no more desecration of graves.

We respectfully call the attention of the town authorities to the condition of Robinson Bridge. Several of the planks are rotten and have holes in them.

The Secretary of State, who died on Tuesday, had a distinguished career as soldier, jurist and statesman. He was, by all odds, the best of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet appointments.

Everybody who has any leisure time, and who of us hasn't plenty of it, goes fishing now-a-days. There seem to be a plenty of yellow bellies this spring, if we may judge by the tales that we hear.

The closing exercises of Mrs. Morrow's school will take place on Friday evening with the presentation of the Operetta of "A Dress Rehearsal," and on Monday evening a concert and recitations, May 31st and June 3rd.

We understand that Col. W. J. Green is going to accompany Gen. Wade Hampton, United States Railroad Commissioner, on an official trip of inspection to the Pacific Coast. Gen. Hampton, of course, has a private car, and it will no doubt be a royal jaunt for this couple of old friends. Col. Green left for Washington on Monday, where he will join Gen. Hampton.

Rev. J. H. Edwards, pastor of the First Baptist Church, tendered his resignation Sunday, to take effect the 1st of July. We are sorry that Mr. Edwards has felt compelled to take this step, as he has in the short time he has been with us, shown himself to be a man of great goodness and fine character. The church has grown steadily under his charge.

In riding over the river the other day the writer's attention was called to the place where Mr. Burns's still was found in the creek and also to a large cave in the bank, which is very steep there. The cave, which is well concealed by bushes, had evidently been used for an illicit distillery, in fact all the evidences of a hurried departure of these river moonshiners were plainly to be seen.

Commencement Exercises of Virginia College, Roanoke, Virginia, will occur as follows: May 31st, School of Elocution, at 8 P. M. Saturday, June 1st, Art Reception. Sunday, June 2nd, Commencement Sermon by Dr. S. A. Steele, of Nashville, Tenn. Monday, June 3rd, Annual Concert at 8 P. M. Tuesday, at 8 P. M., Closing Commencement Exercises, Awarding Diplomas, Conferring Degrees, &c.

Police News.

Dan McNeill, colored, was arrested last Monday, charged with stealing hides from Ed. Williams, the butcher.

Alex. Robeson, who broke into Mr. W. G. Clark's store on the night of the 2nd of January, but escaped arrest, was seen Saturday by officer Benton, and arrested.

Concert Friday Evening.

On account of the bad weather last Friday the Big Six Orchestra and the L. M. A. Band were unable to give their promised concert. To-morrow evening this splendid combination of musical talent will play on the newly erected band stand in front of the Seminary.

C. F. & Y. V. Special Rates.

On account of Elon College Commencement, Elon College, N. C., June 10-14, the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. Company will sell low rate round trip tickets to Greensboro. Fare from Fayetteville $4.45; Maxton $5.55; Sanford $3.30; Wilmington $6.75. Also, low rate round trip tickets on account of meeting of Grand Lodge T. O. of G. S. and D. of S., Wilmington, N. C., June 11-13. Fare from Fayetteville $4.05; Greensboro $7.45; Sanford $5.45; Maxton $4.25.

A Nice Little Bank Balance.

The Superintendent of the Fayetteville Graded School, Miss Matthews, has now on deposit in the Bank of Fayetteville the sum of $80.97—the balance remaining from the "Washington Entertainment" of last February (after making purchases of school furnishing, etc.), $35.58, and the May Festival (after deducting the necessary expenses) $45.39. It is thought best by the superintendent and teachers to devote this sum, or part of it, next session, to still further additions to maps, charts, &c., of the institution. The above is truly a good showing as the result of two admirable and much enjoyed entertainments.

Convention of the Womans' Foreign Missionary Society.

The Womans' Foreign Missionary Society of the N. C. Conference convened in annual session on Thursday evening, May 23rd, in Hay Street Methodist Church. The music rendered by the choir was unusually good.

The address of welcome was by Mrs. R. A. Willis, and the response by Mrs. Moorman, of Washington, both of which were charmingly delivered and in excellent taste.

Welcome to Bright Jewels, Miss Pauline Cole, response by Miss Fannie Corbett, Wilmington.

The annual address of the President gave a clear insight to the condition of the society, and was fraught with plans and suggestions so helpful in the work before it.

After adjournment the delegates and sisters were invited to the Sunday School room where the ladies of the congregation had prepared refreshments, and all spent a most enjoyable hour.

Beside the regular routine of business on Friday, there were interesting papers by Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Horne and others; also very instructive talks by our missionary, Miss Lizzie Martin, of Chapel Hill.

Saturday was given to Bright Jewel work, and after a most excellent address by the superintendent, Mrs. Hendren, the reports of delegates were heard.

The officers elected for ensuing year are as follows: Mrs. L. A. Cunninggim, President, Greensboro; Mrs. R. A. Willis, Vice-President, Fayetteville; Mrs. F. D. Swindell, Corresponding Secretary, Goldsboro; Miss Blanche Fentress, Recording Secretary, Wilmington; Miss Mary Pescud, Treasurer, Raleigh; Mrs. L. M. Hendren, Superintendent and Treasurer of Juvenile Work. District Secretaries: Mrs. R. H. Whitaker, Raleigh; Mrs. J. S. Bassett, Durham; Mrs. B. C. Gorham, Fayetteville; Miss Emma Page, Rockingham; Mrs. R. H. Beery, Wilmington; Mrs. J. A. Simpson, New Bern; Mrs. J. L. Horn, Washington; Mrs. H. C. Spiers, Warrenton; Mrs. J. C. Lumsden, Elizabeth City.

The collections for fiscal year ending March 1st, 1895, showed amount raised by Bright Jewels $1,205.80; by Women's Auxiliary $1,757.13; grand total $2,962.93.

Number of new bands added to the Bright Jewels for this year, two; total for the N. C. Conference, 52; total members 1,108.

A fund of $100 was pledged for outgoing missionaries. An additional $100 was pledged for our missionary to China.

The Aunt Mary Black fund, by action of the board, will be applied to founding a ward for children in the hospital at Soo Cou, China.

There were steps taken toward establishing a Lectureship in the Scarrett Bible and Training school, to be known as the "Ellen Morphis Wood Lectureship," in honor of Ellen Morphis, of Fayetteville, who died in China after four years of missionary labor.

The services on Sunday morning attracted a large, appreciative congregation. The annual sermon by Rev. Langhorn Leitch, was of a high order, and greatly enjoyed.

The report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Swindell, was complete, and deserves a careful reading.

Rev. L. J. Holden delivered an address to the Bright Jewels in the afternoon.

The next meeting will be held in Kinston.

Sunday night the church was well filled, the occasion being vesper service, conducted by Dr. Cunninggim.

A short service Monday morning,—then the meeting adjourned after one of the most pleasant sessions in its history.

Monazite.

We have been presented with a specimen, or sample, of this celebrated mineral, which has been discovered in great quantities in the counties of Cleveland, Lincoln and Rutherford, and also in a few counties in South Carolina, adjoining. We understand that in the past year this mineral has played an important part in aiding the farmers in Cleveland who otherwise would have been reduced to almost poverty during that year by the loss of their wheat and corn crop. In the town of Shelby it has been a source of great revenue. We are told that it has brought to the county over $300,000 in the past two years, and in one week the sale was $30,000. This mineral has for ages been passed by as worthless, and it was brought to light by a party sending a sample to the Experiment Station at Raleigh for analysis. Discovering in it the valuable mineral *Thorium*, the Station sent the sample to a chemist in New York for further examination, and thus was brought to light a mine of wealth never dreamed of. We understand that it is all shipped to Germany, and there, by some process unknown to the writer, they extract the substance which is now used in our Incandescent Lights. We speak of all this because it may be that even here in our sandy land our farmers may be passing by as worthless something that might bring far more wealth than cotton. The sample is at the OBSERVER office for inspection.

Miss Belle Barker in St. Paul.

We know that it will be gratifying to all our readers to see the following from the St. Paul Pioneer, a great newspaper:

Pupils of Miss Leila A. Breed gave the third of a series of delightful musicals last evening in the W. J. Dyer music rooms. A large audience was present, and the programme presented was of artistic merit. The soloists were Misses Belle Barker, Alice Monfort and Mr. John Blakeley. Miss Katherine Collins was the accompanist. Miss Barker was never heard to better advantage. In the Canzonnetta "Tu Fai la Superbetta," her full, rich voice was displayed in most pleasing manner. Miss Barker also gave a charming interpretation of Grieg's "Solvejgs Song."

J. L. Bain, of Dillon, S. C., applied for and received work at Cumberland Mills Monday for himself and family. Yesterday two officers from South Carolina surprised him at work and arrested him. He is wanted for shooting and seriously wounding a colored man named Bethea and also for resisting arrest, having shot at an officer several times before making his escape from Dillon.

Death of Maj. A. J. O'Hanlon.

Another link between the past and present has been broken and another home made desolate in the death of Andrew Jackson O'Hanlon, who died after a briet illness on Saturday morning, May 25th.

Mr. O'Hanlon, in his early days, was one of the active business men of Fayetteville. He was reared in the family of E. W. Wilkins, and received under his care a most thorough education. His young days were spent in this town when it was the great centre of trade in North Carolina; and then nearly every wagoner was familiar with the name of Jack O'Hanlon.

Mr. O'Hanlon was between 66 and 67 years of age, and for several years past has been in feeble health; but his last days have been soothed by the tender care of a loving and devoted daughter, and by the constant watchfulness of his sons, who, though away from home, never forgot the duties of a son to a faithful father. It was a loving household; but alas the tie that binds is broken and the old home so dear is bereft and only the remembrance of its past joys and pleasures is left. So it is ever, and we must believe that He who has been so good to us while living will always continue to shed around the path of life of the bereft, whom we leave behind, and who love Him, His merciful and tender care.

The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon from the M. E. Church on Hay street, and the large concourse attending it was a true testimony of friendship for their departed brother.

The following were the pall bearers: R. W. Bidgood, W. E. Kyle, R. M. Nimocks, Andrew Broadfoot, A. B. Williams, I. B. Hawley, J. C. Haigh.

Let Us Build the Monument.

No better idea has found its way to the public mind in a long time, through the columns of the OBSERVER, or one which has met with more general and hearty acceptance, than "W's" recent suggestion that Fayetteville and Cumberland county raise a Confederate monumental shaft on St. James's Square, on the spot now occupied by the old Court-house.

It is peculiarly fitting that such enduring tribute to valorous dead should be the work of willing hearts and hands here—*here*, where converging columns of our enemies, in 1865, poured in upon us in countless hordes, and wasted, and spoiled, and desolated us, saying, in proud triumph, that *here* they were putting foot on the very fountain-head of the Southern war sentiment.

Let the monument be the achievement of us all—by contributions large or small from every man, woman and child; by subscription papers opened in every business house in the city; and let it be worthy of the place, the people and the cause. The proposed site is a beautiful one; and, with a handsome monument in the centre, the square can be made an ornament to the beautiful town.

We doubt not that the patriotism of our worthy County Commissioners will induce them to take such steps as they may in furtherance of this most worthy object.

Mr. McKelway at Raleigh.

Rev. A. J. McKelway returned Tuesday from Raleigh where he preached the Baccalaureate sermon at the closing exercises of Peace Institute. Our young Presbyterian pastor, of whom we are all so justly proud, seems to have made a profound impression there. The Raleigh News and Observer says:

In the First Presbyterian church Sunday morning Rev. A. J. McKelway preached the Baccalaureate sermon. He is a strong, forcible preacher, and clothes his thoughts in purest English. The story of Queen Esther was his theme, and his text Esther 4, 16: "Who knoweth whether thou art called to the kingdom for such a time as this." He drew from the scriptural narrative of the lovely Queen lessons of highest duty and devotion. Introducing the subject, he said: "This day is to some of you the beginning of days. Not inappropriately are the closing exercises of colleges styled the commencement. For you months and years of special preparation are ended, and life in the fullness of liberty and responsibility begins. And the hallowing recollections that come thronging at such a time as this, and the tender sentiments that always accompany a parting from the familiar and the dear, and the half-anxious, half exulting outlook upon the future are eloquent sermons in themselves. It is not my purpose to tempt for you the ambition of thought nor even to excite the livelier emotions of the fancy, but to speak to you a few simple, earnest words, which by the help of the adventitious circumstances may, perchance, live in your memory and, by the blessing of God, bear fruit in your lives."

The altar was adorned with handsome potted plants, slender lillies and rich roses set in a background of dark, green palms.

People and their Movements.

Mr. J. W. Fry came down to the city last night.

Mr. J. Scott Anderson, of California, is here again.

Mr. H. H. Sessoms, of Stedman, was in the city Monday.

Mr. Richards, of Jersey City, is here looking after the water-works.

Miss Jennie Bunting, of Wilmington, is visiting Dr. and Mrs. McDuffie.

Mr. B. C. Pearce, the popular Baltimore salesman, was in the city Tuesday.

Miss Mamie Bidgood is visiting her uncle, Mr. R. W. Bidgood, on Haymount.

John S. Leary, formerly of this city but now practising law in Charlotte, is here.

Messrs. T. Morgan Tarrentine and Chas. Myers, of Wilmington, spent Sunday in the city.

Mr. Thomas M. Rose, who has been at home with his father for several days, leaves this afternoon for Hamlet.

Miss Fannie McRae, a most charming young lady of Clio, S. C., is visiting the Misses Alderman on Russell street.

Messrs. W. F. Leak and A. J. Cook have been spending a few days fishing with Mr. J. T. Denny near Red Springs.

We are glad to learn that our venerable friend, Mr. Jno. M. Rose, who has been quite sick the past week or two, is much better.

Rev. R. A. Willis left yesterday for Jonesboro to preach the Baccalaureate sermon at the closing exercises of the Jonesboro High School.

Capt. A. B. Williams.

Correspondence Wilmington Messenger.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 10.

On the 20th of this month, at Raleigh, N. C., will be unveiled the Confederate soldiers' monument, on which occasion will be held one of the most solemn as well as one of the grandest ceremonies ever held in our grand old State, and in this connection I hope you will give space in your most excellent paper for a short history of some of our Confederate soldiers now living, who did most excellent service in the Army of Northern Virginia. There is a great deal of unwritten history of our North Carolina soldiers, and as one who went through the whole war I should like to speak especially of Capt. A. B. Williams, who commanded a battery of artillery of six guns. This battery was first commanded by Capt. Brem, of Charlotte, N. C. It did gallant fighting at the battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14, 1862, against Gen. Burnside, the Federal general, who with overwhelming numbers captured two guns belonging to this battery. The Yankee army under Gen. Burnside numbered 30,000. The Confederates numbered about 5,000.

We then joined the Army of Northern Virginia under Gen. Lee. My regiment, the Thirty-third North Carolina, was attached to Gen. L. O'B. Branch's brigade. Capt. Williams' battery did gallant fighting in 1862 and 1863, but what I specially wish to mention about this battery was after Lieut. Williams became captain at the battle of the Wilderness.

After Gen. Grant was put in command of the Army of the Potomac we were ordered from our winter quarters at Orange Court House, Virginia, on the morning of May 5, 1864. That evening we had a desperate battle. Neither side gained much advantage that night. We lay on our guns that night waiting for the battle to begin next morning. My corps was commanded by Gen. A. P. Hill. On the morning of the 6th Gen. Grant struck our corps with all the force he had, and we, not having sufficient men to meet the attack, Gen. Longstreet having failed to come to our support that night, were driven back in confusion and disorder. Here the lamented C. M. Avery, of the Thirty third North Carolina, was killed. We then had to fall back about a mile. The first place I halted was with Capt. A. B. Williams' battery, on the left side of the plank road. Here he was with Col. McRae's regiment, gallantly holding Grant's army in check until Longstreet could arrive, which was then two hours later than we had expected it.

It was here that Capt. Williams and Col. McRae (afterwards Gen. McRae, of your city, who has since died in Georgia—as gallant a man as ever drew a sword) saved our army from utter defeat. The writer of this letter is satisfied that Capt. Williams' battery saved the Confederate army from a terrible defeat. Here it was that Gen. A. P. Hill himself commanded and fired one of Capt. Williams' guns. It was also here that Gen. Lee led the charge in person, with his hat off, riding his large iron-grey horse. It was North Carolina soldiers who went to him and told him that if we could not keep the enemy back, he could not risk his precious life in that way.

The next severe battle was at Spotsylvania Court House on May 12th. It was there that Gen. Grant marshaled his men, five deep in line of battle a mile long, and made a desperate effort to take our works, and it was here that Lane's North Carolina brigade did some of the noblest fighting of the whole war. Gen. Grant made five distinct charges on our breastworks, but was repulsed with great slaughter every time.

Here it was that Capt. Williams again rendered great service, killing 150 Yankees with grape, canister and shell, and was severely wounded, from which wound he has never gotten well.

I might mention several other occasions, but the most important were at the final surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox court house. Here it was that Capt. Williams fired the last gun that was fired during the battle, before the surrender to Gen. Grant. This, Mr. Editor, will show you what North Carolina did, and what troops she furnished during the late war. She saved our army from defeat at the Wilderness, at Bristow station, at Ream's station in Virginia, and fired the last gun at Appomattox Court House.

The subject of this sketch knows nothing of my writing this letter to you for publication. I hope you will read it care fully and publish it in your paper in behalf of our State and those who are now living who are entitled to the honor they deserve.

Yours truly,
J. W. ATKINSON.
Color Bearer Thirty-third Regiment, North Carolina State Troops, Lane's Brigade.

Food, when it sours on the stomach, becomes innutritive and unwholesome. It poisons the blood, and both mind and body suffer in consequence. What is needed to restore perfect digestion is a dose or two of Ayer's Pills. They never fail to relieve.

Constipation and sick headache positively cured by Japanese Liver Pellets, purely vegetable, small and mild. Fifty doses, 25 cents. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Sick Headache Permanently Cured

"I was troubled, a long time, with sick headache. It was usually accompanied with severe pains in the temples and sickness at the stomach. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint; but it was not until I began taking

AYER'S

Pills that I received anything like permanent benefit. A single box of these pills did the work for me, and I am now a well man." C. H. HUTCHINGS, East Auburn, Me.

For the rapid cure of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nausea, and all disorders of Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

Medal and Diploma at World's Fair.

Ask your druggist for Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Notice to Stockholders.

At the last session of the Legislature, the charter of the Bank of Fayetteville was so amended as to authorize the reduction of its capital stock.

Under the provisions of this Act the Bank is now prepared to retire by purchase Fifty Thousand Dollars of its capital, on such terms and conditions as agreed upon by a committee appointed at a special meeting of the stockholders on the 8th day of May, 1895.

For further information apply to
H. W. LILLY, President.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 13, 1895.
5-23-95—8t

REMOVAL!

Rose & Leak's

STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, SHOES, MATTINGS, CARPETINGS, Trunks, Valises, Notions, &c. &c.

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO THE STORE NEXT TO TILLINGHAST'S CROCKERY STORE,

where it is on exhibition and sale **at most popular and attractive prices.**

NOTWITHSTANDING THE GENERAL ADVANCE IN ALL KINDS OF GOODS

ESPECIALLY SHOES,

ROSE & LEAK'S STOCK IS STILL BEING SOLD AT

"CLOSING OUT PRICES."

WHICH CANNOT FAIL TO ATTRACT THE ATTENTION OF ALL BUYERS.

As Rose & Leak's Stock is not being replenished, but is being rapidly closed out all buyers will advance their own interests by making their purchases while

Present Bargains are to be Had.

Shoes seem to be going up at the North very much; and in fact all kinds of goods are steady in price.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE

SHOE BARGAIN COUNTER

AT ROSE & LEAK'S,

NEXT TILLINGHAST'S CROCKERY STORE.

GIVE THEM A CALL.

E. J. LILLY,
ASSIGNEE.

THE SICK AND DELICATE

need a gentle tonic-stimulant. It is often a matter of life and death with them. The ideal nutrient and restorative is pure whisky. The whisky usually given is poor and therefore dangerous. Too much stress cannot be laid upon this. Weakened systems need a mature, wholesome, mellow liquor. That's precisely what the I. W. HARPER Whisky is. Perfect as a beverage or medicine. It prevents chills and tones up the system. It is vitality from nature's laboratory. It exhilarates and does not poison, for all fusel oil and impurities are removed. That's why doctors drink it. It's good for the sick and old and excellent for the young and well.

SOLD BY
J. W. INGOLD,
MARKET SQUARE.

MODERN GINNERIES.

Did you ever see a modern gin-house? It is almost as clean as a good house-wife's kitchen. The cotton is taken from the wagon by machinery and is not handled till baled. No dirt, no waste and danger from fire reduced to the minimum. We furnish the full equipment and latest designs. It is the Eagle Cotton Gin Company system. We make the Engines, Boilers, Pulleys, Shafting, Presses, etc. Write us for pictures and prices.

LIDDELL COMPANY,
Charlotte, N. C.

MOSQUITOES--Moths, Gnats, Etc Are Instantly Destroyed

IN THE PLEASANT AND HARMLESS AROMA OF

ANTI-SKEET WAFERS.

"The One Night Roach Exterminator," non-poisonous; destroys Roaches, Waterbugs, Ants, &c., in one night.

All Druggists. Price 25 cents.
5-9-95 3m

THE

Fayetteville Ice Factory

IS NOW IN FIRST-CLASS REPAIR

And Running on Full Time.

Give us Your Patronage.

WE WILL APPRECIATE IT AND ENDEAVOR TO SERVE YOU TO YOUR SATISFACTION.

JOHNSON & WEMYSS,
LESSEES.
5-16-95 3m

NOTICE.

Proposals will be received for the re-building of St. Thomas's Church, on Hybart's Hill. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of C. W. Broadfoot.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
WM. W. HYBART,
JAS. M. PEARCE,
ROBT. STRANGE,
Committee.
May 23, 1895.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 25, '95

To the Mayor and Board of Aldermen City of Fayetteville:

GENTLEMEN—We hand you herewith a statement of the financial operations for the past 12 months. As you will note the Charter obligations in regard to our Bonded indebtedness have been more than complied with. All claims against the City have been met with reasonable promptness, and you have available assets in sufficient supply to run you on a line of reasonable economy until your tax books of 1894 become available.

In our report to your body twelve months ago, basing our statement upon the record of Bonded indebtedness handed down since the compromise of 1884, and which is our only guide, official or otherwise, we only estimated in our Bonded Debt 9.8 per ct. past due Bonds, total value $948.50, and we recommended that they be called in and paid. During the past twelve months 15 of these Bonds have been presented and paid, and this Board has notice of two additional ones still outstanding. How this error occurred in making up the 1884 statement we of course cannot say. But, taking into consideration in view of this experience the fact that we have $34,500 worth of 7 per cent. Bonds falling due January 1st, 1896, and $15,300 due in 1903, which must be provided for and be paid, we most earnestly recommend that efficient and timely notice be given to all holders of our Bonds to send in their numbers and value, so that any errors that may possibly be in these two issues, may be provided for in due time. All the necessary legislation having been provided for, it will be necessary to create a new bonded indebtedness on or before January 1st next, wherewith to pay off the remainder of our present debt. We would therefore urge upon you not to procrastinate in this matter, but in "time of peace to prepare for war."

This Board also desires to express to you its views on the "Light" question, and by reference to the statement of the past year, call your attention to the sources from which the necessary funds must come from to pay for the same. We believe that with a reasonable economy of expenditure in the other departments, that the sum of $1,000 or $1,200 per annum can easily be devoted to this most necessary purpose, without any injury to the other branches of the public service, and we will gladly join you in any effort to give to our people all the Light possible within our means.

During the past year quite a large amount of sewer pipe has been bought, paid for and laid in all parts of the City, more than can possibly be needed during the ensuing year, requiring quite a considerable expenditure. This excess of street expense can be made available for Lights along with other savings.

Assuring you of our desire to heartily cooperate with you in everything pertaining to the best interests of our City and its people,

We are yours,
JAS. D. McNEILL, Ch'n.,
D. H. RAY,
S. C. RANKIN,
Board of Audit and Finance.

Statement of Bonded Indebtedness City of Fayetteville May 8th, 1895.

138 Bonds W. R. R., 7 per cent. due January 1, 1896,		$34,500 00
306 Bonds, F & F. R. R., 7 per cent. due January 1, 1903,		15,300 00
2 Bonds, past due, 8 per cent., with interest,		211 00
Total,		$50,011 00
Outstanding Scrip,		726 96
Total,		$50,737 96
Contra.		
Tax Books, 1891, Balance,		
" " 1892, "		
" " 1893, " (est.)		$3,300 00
" " 1894, estimated,		10,200 00
		13,400 00
Net indebtedness.		$37,337 96

NOTE—That all interest and current expenses up to date, May 8th, 1895, have been paid, though the tax book for last year, 1894, has not yet been placed in the hands of the Collector.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of City of Fayetteville from May 8th, 1894, to May 8th, 1895.

Total Receipts by Treasurer from all sources—cash,		$13,129 34
Total Receipts from convict labor on streets,		215 79
Total.		$13,345 13
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount paid on old Debt (Bonds),	$1,724 50	
Amount paid on Coupons (int. ac.),	3,475 50	
		$5,200 00
Amount paid account Streets and Bridges,		2,826 66
Amount paid account Lights,		35 25
Amount paid Fire Department (New Quarters and Service),		225 95
Amount paid account Water Rental		2,500 00
Amount paid account Salaries,		1,812 47
Amount paid account Cemetery,		12 25
Amount paid account Market House,		74 00
Amount paid account Extra Police,		66 04
Amount paid Miscellaneous—Stationery, Printing, Insurance, &c.,		314 48
Amount paid Cash to Balance,		278 03
Total,		$13,345 13

Total issue of Scrip from May 8th, '94, to May 8th, '95, No. 203 to No. 439 inclusive, $8,886.07.
Total Scrip outstanding $726.96.

Look Quick! Come Look!

AT MY WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FURNITURE,

—SUCH AS—

Oak Suits, Walnut Suits. Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Chairs, Tables, Cribs, Hall Racks, Wardrobes, Lounges, Bed Springs, &c. &c.

HOME-MADE MATRESSES

A SPECIALTY.

Respectfully,
J. H. ROBINSON, JR.

Sash, Doors and Blinds.

A NEW CAR LOAD JUST RECEIVED.

Call and examine our rock bottom prices.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,
OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

FOR RENT.

The Store, adjoining the Hotel LaFayette, recently occupied by Rose & Leak.
For terms, apply to
H. W. LILLY.
5-23-95—tf

"DR. FRANKLIN'S BLOOD PURIFIER"

CURES

Malarial Fever, Chills and Fever and Every Kind of Humor

From the common pimple, blotch or eruption, to the worst scrofula. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under its mighty curative influence. Virulent and contagious blood-poison is robbed of its terrors, and by its persevering and somewhat protracted use, THE MOST TAINTED SYSTEM MAY BE COMPLETELY RENOVATED and BUILT UP ANEW.

—Dr. Franklin's Blood Purifier only 25 cents per bottle. Manufactured by—

Franklin Drug Company.

FOR SALE BY
B. E. SEDBERRY & SON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW STORE!

S. SHEETZ AND SONS

HAVING BOUGHT AND REMODELED THE STARR BUILDING, TWO DOORS EAST OF HOTEL LAFAYETTE, WE SHALL MAKE IT OUR SPECIAL PRIDE

TO STOCK COMPLETE

with all Late and Improved Patterns of Household Furniture, embracing everything in House Furnishing Goods. While we will not advertise our Goods at Cost and Less than Cost, we will allow our **PRICES to TALK,** and assure every one in need of our wares that they can **SAVE MONEY** by Examining and Pricing our Goods.

Any House can be Furnished Complete from our STOCK.

Remember we have been in this business

25 YEARS.

Know HOW, WHERE and WHEN TO BUY, and are willing our Patrons should enjoy the benefits of said experience. We are satisfied with Small Profits and Quick Sales.

Call and see us in OUR NEW QUARTERS. We are prepared for and mean business.

Special Discounts Given to LARGE BUYERS. Remember we are in our NEW QUARTERS,

No. 80, HAY STREET,

And it will PAY ANY ONE to see us before buying Goods in our Line.

S. SHEETZ & SONS.

Our Spring Stock

—OF—

FINE - CLOTHING

FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN

IS NOW COMPLETE.

We Cordially Invite you to Examine our Line,

LEARN THE PRICES,

—AND THE QUESTION WILL ARISE IN YOUR MIND,—

How Can Such Fine Goods be Sold for So Little Money.

Don't Fail to See Our Splendid Assortment and to Take Advantage of the Inducements Offered.

H. R. NOVITZKY,

The Fayetteville Clothier.

P. S. DON'T FORGET THAT WE ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HIGH ART CUSTOM TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW YORK, AND GUARANTEE A FIT IN EVERY INSTANCE.

NIMOCKS & COOK,

INSURANCE.

Tax Notice.

ALL PERSONS OWING BACK STATE AND COUNTY TAXES AND NOT SETTLING BEFORE

MAY 30th, 1895,

WILL BE CHARGED FULL COST AND INTEREST.

J. B. SMITH,
5-9-95 LATE SHERIFF.

You Will Be Surprised

at the delightful effect that

ROYAL SALAD DRESSING, CELERY PEPPER, CELERY SALT, ROYAL AND EMPIRE SAUCES

have on beef, chicken and all kinds of meats. FRESH LOT of EVAPORATED PEARS, PEACHES, APPLES and PRUNES; L. L. FIGS, FINE CANDIES, CHOCOLATE, PIE PEACHES, PIE APPLES, PINEAPPLES; CORN AND TOMATOES, COCOANUTS; FINE CREAM CHEESE, BOQUET BUTTER, PICKLES BY THE COUNT; ORANGES AND LEMONS; CAKES AND CRACKERS; LAG, AND RIO COFFEE, TEA, HAMS, DRIED BEEF, MULLETS, FLOUR, MEAL, &c., at

C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.'S.

R. T. THOMAS,
successor to A. Deaver.
Butcher of Select Cattle,
Mutton and Pork in Season.

By conducting a first-class business in the section of the Market House recently vacated by the city fire department, I will strive to MERIT A SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE IN MY LINE.

Respectfully,
R. T. THOMAS
3-14-95

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

MAGNETIC NERVINE is sold with written guarantee to restore Lost Manhood. Cures weakness, Nervous Debility and all the evils from early or later excesses, the results of overwork, worry, sickness, &c. Full strength, tone and development given to every organ or portion of the body. Improvement immediately seen from the first box. Thousands of letters of praise on file in our office. Can be carried in vest pocket. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. One month's treatment in each box. Price $1.00, 6 boxes, $5.00, with Written Guarantee to refund money if not cured. Send to us for the Genuine. Circulars Free.

FOR SALE BY
KING BROS.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

CANNED GOODS.

Nice LOT PICKLES, &c.,
FOR PIC NICS AND SUCH LIKE.

APRICOTS,
CHERRIES,
PEACHES,
PEARS,
DAMSONS,
BLACKBERRIES,
PINE APPLES,
TOMATOES,
PEAS,
CORN,
STRING BEANS,
SUCCOTASH,
AND OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,

offered at reduced prices to clear up for the large fruit crop expected.

A. S. HUSKE, Agt.

R. M. NIMOCKS, Fayetteville, N. C.
E. M. WELLS, Man'g'r Wil. Branch.

THE

Carolina Cooperage and Veneer Co.

TRUCKERS WHO DESIRE

Shipping Packages, Crates, Barrels, &c.,

will do well to place their orders at once with A. S. HUSKE, who is authorized Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
4-25-95

A. B. WILLIAMS,
COTTON :-: BUYER,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NOTICE!

All persons are hereby forbidden to fish, either by day or at night, with hook or line or with nets in the pond or in the stream anywhere upon the lands upon which the "BURNT MILL" pond is located.

A reliable person is employed to inform upon any person so trespassing, and I will surely prosecute any one so offending. Let everybody take due notice.

R. M. NIMOCKS.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 16, 1895—4t

THE ÆTNA

Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.

Her Reputation is the best to-day.

Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.

Take out a policy on your property.

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

BEFORE I could get relief from a most horrible blood disease, I had spent hundreds of dollars TRYING various remedies and physicians, none of which did me any good. My finger nails came off, and my hair came out, leaving me perfectly bald. I then went to

HOT SPRINGS

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Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy.

Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain.

Makes Man or Beast well again.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1895.

Secretary Carlisle made it very plain before he left Washington that in his speeches in Kentucky he would not take part or sides in the fight for the U. S. Senatorship now going on in that state. He also made it equally plain that he would not himself become a candidate for the Senate. His sole object in going to Kentucky to tell his old friends and neighbors what he considers to be sound money, and to prevent them, if possible, being led into the worship and support of what he considers unsafe and unsound financial methods. He left Washington confident of succeeding and apparently indifferent about the attacks made and threatened on his financial record. Whatever else Secretary Carlisle's speeches in Kentucky and at the Memphis Sound Money Convention may be they can be accepted as a faithful and exact representation of the financial views of the administration, as every statement of fact used by him has been approved by President Cleveland.

President Cleveland and other members of the administration has received many endorsements, oral and written from the south and west, of Mr. Cleveland's recent financial letters. An idea of how some of these men talk may be gained from the following language used by Mr. W. L. Crawford, of Dallas, Texas, who is in Washington now: "So far as Texas is concerned, Mr. Cleveland is exceedingly popular, by far the most popular man in the party for the office he so ably fills. His ideas on the financial question just suit the sound money men of that state.,' Mr. Crawford is a practicing lawyer, not a politician, but Texans in Washington say he is a man who has opportunities, and make use of them, to keep in touch with the sentiment in his State.

Hon. William McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is finding it no easy task to resist the democratic pressure that is being brought to bear upon him to head the New Jersey gubernatorial ticket this year, and his consent to make the race will probably be secured in the near future. Among the prominent New Jersey Democrats who have been in consultation with Mr. McAdoo is Senator Smith, who says New Jersey is going democratic again and that it will stay democratic.

A number of prominent Missourians, headed by ex-Gov. Francis, have been in Washington within the last two or three days, and it is probable that some of them came to Washington at the request of President Cleveland, to discuss financial matters, as ex-Gov. Francis is regarded as very friendly to the President's financial views. One of these Missourians—Mr. B. B. Graham, a prominent St. Louis business man— says of the silver agitation in the democratic party: "I think it is an excellent thing that all this strife over silver has come up so far in advance of the Presidential election. It will give the people time to get clearer ideas on the subject than many of them now have, as a result of reading such a plausible but fallacious and shallow book as Coin's financial School. They will, I think, eventually ascertain that the price of wheat and cotton has not fallen through symoathy with the decline in silver, but because of the enormous increase of production of those articles all over the world. The Southern people, in particular, have no reason to hold radical reviews on silver: their greatest crop is sold abroad for gold and their section has no mining interests. I expect to see in the south a gradual but healthy change of public sentiment that in the end will be on the side of safe and conservative financial system.

A lot of very sloppy stuff has been written about what the administration intended to do about Admiral Meade's very serious infraction of Naval regulations, among the rest that his request for retirement would be refused until after he had been punished. The originators of most of these stories are entirely ignorant on the subject. The granting of Admiral Meade's application for retirement, under the law giving officers who have served forty years that privilege, has never been a matter of doubt, and could not be, unless he had been guilty of a crime calling for his dishonorable discherge from the Navy; consequently he will certainly pass from the active to the retired list of the Navy. Another story spread by the ignorant is that once on the retired list Admiral Meade could not be punished by the Secretary of the navy. He is just as much amenable to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy on the retired list as he was on the active list, only that he can be ordered to perform active duty, except in time of war and then it must be done by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Supreme Court decision of the income tax question was not surprising. It could not very well have been under the circumstances.

"Watching the South."

New York Herald.]

The chamber of commerce is keeping close watch on the Memphis convention, and several EMINENT SOUTHERN STATESMEN have been SECURED to drum the delegates into line. This convention is to be the Fort Sumter of the campaign, to be followed by a determined attack on the enemy in all directions. Particular attention will be paid to localities like Missouri, where "Silver Dick" Bland holds forth; to Nebraska, where Editor and Orator Bryan wields his facile pen and to Terre Haute, Ind., where Senator Voorhees shouts for silver. Curiously enough, the newspapers in those sections are the most eager to get sound money literature from the Reform Club, and big batches go out to those districts every week.

The sound money men have great hopes of SECURING THE SOUTH FOR MONOMETALISM, and will send out a "broadside" next week, paying particular attention to Southern topics, and especially the cotton question. It is believed that if State banks could circulate their notes in the South without paying the 10 per cent tax the silver question would be lost sight of completely.

Commenting on the above, the Atlanta Constitution says: If the shylocks are satisfied with the Memphis convention the free coinage men ought to be. The character and purpose of that convention will be an eye-opener to the people.

The shylocks ought to hold several conventions. The same men could attend all of them.

The little goldbug editors in the South who have been hiding behind international bimetalism are beginning to feel lonely.

How much did it cost the shylocks of the East to "secure the services of some eminent Southern statesmen" to drum up delegates for the Memphis goldbug convention? Men whose "services" can be "secured" for such a dishonest proposition as the perpetuation of the single gold standard ought not to come very high in the market.

The shylock organs in the east are comparing the Memphis convention to the first guns fired on Fort Sumter. It is a very apt comparison when you come to think about it and roll it under your tongue. Read it over and see what it means.

Ampere, the mathematician, was noted for his absent mindedness. On one occasion he mistook the back of a cab for a blackboard. Taking out a piece of chalk, he proceeded to trace out a number of algebraical formulæ and followed the moving "board" for the space of a quarter an hour without noticing the progress of the conveyance.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

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Send for Prospectus giving full information.

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There's lots of snap and vim in this HIRES Rootbeer. There's lots of pleasure and good health in it, too. A delicious drink, a temperance drink, a home-made drink, a drink that delights the old and young. Be sure and get the genuine

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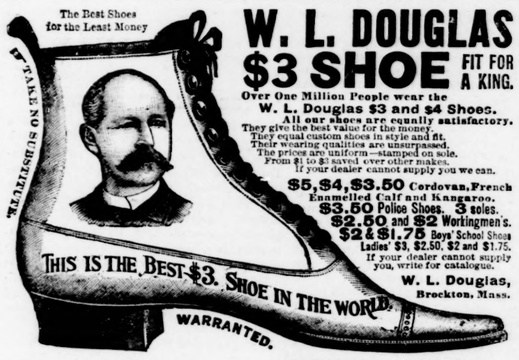

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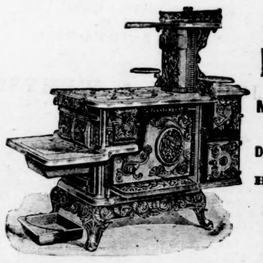

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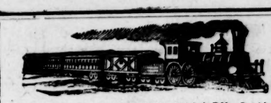

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JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect May 19th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	9:20 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	12:35 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	12:45 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	
Leave Sanford,	2:16 "
Leave Climax,	4:19 "
Arrive Greensboro,	4:50 "
Leave Greensboro,	5:00 "
Leave Stokesdale,	5:55 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	6:25 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	6:30 "
Leave Rural Hall,	6:58 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	8:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	7:05 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	8:29 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	8:55 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	8:59 "
Leave Stokesdale,	9:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	10:11 "
Leave Greensboro,	10:20 "
Leave Climax,	10:50 "
Leave Sanford,	12:50 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	
Arrive Fayetteville,	2:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	2:30 "
Arrive Wilmington,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:15 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:20 "
Leave Maxton,	9:29 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:55 "
Leave Hope Mills,	1:35 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4: 5 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:54 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:40 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	5:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	7:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	8:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:15 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave stokesdale,	1:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	4:20 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:00 "

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at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem

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AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 53	.....
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	.....

	No. 47 Daily.
	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08
Leave Goldboro.	2 55
Leave Mag nolia.	4 02
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 22	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson...	1 20	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....

	No. 43 Daily.
	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20
Leave Magnolia	10 56
Leave Goldsboro	12 05
Arrive Wilson..	1 00

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 20	10 32
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	11 15
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	12 54	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M, Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:35 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives at Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, General Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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Guns, Pistols, Locks, &c., &c.

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